

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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No. 699.—VOL. XIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D.

## RAILWAY FARES.

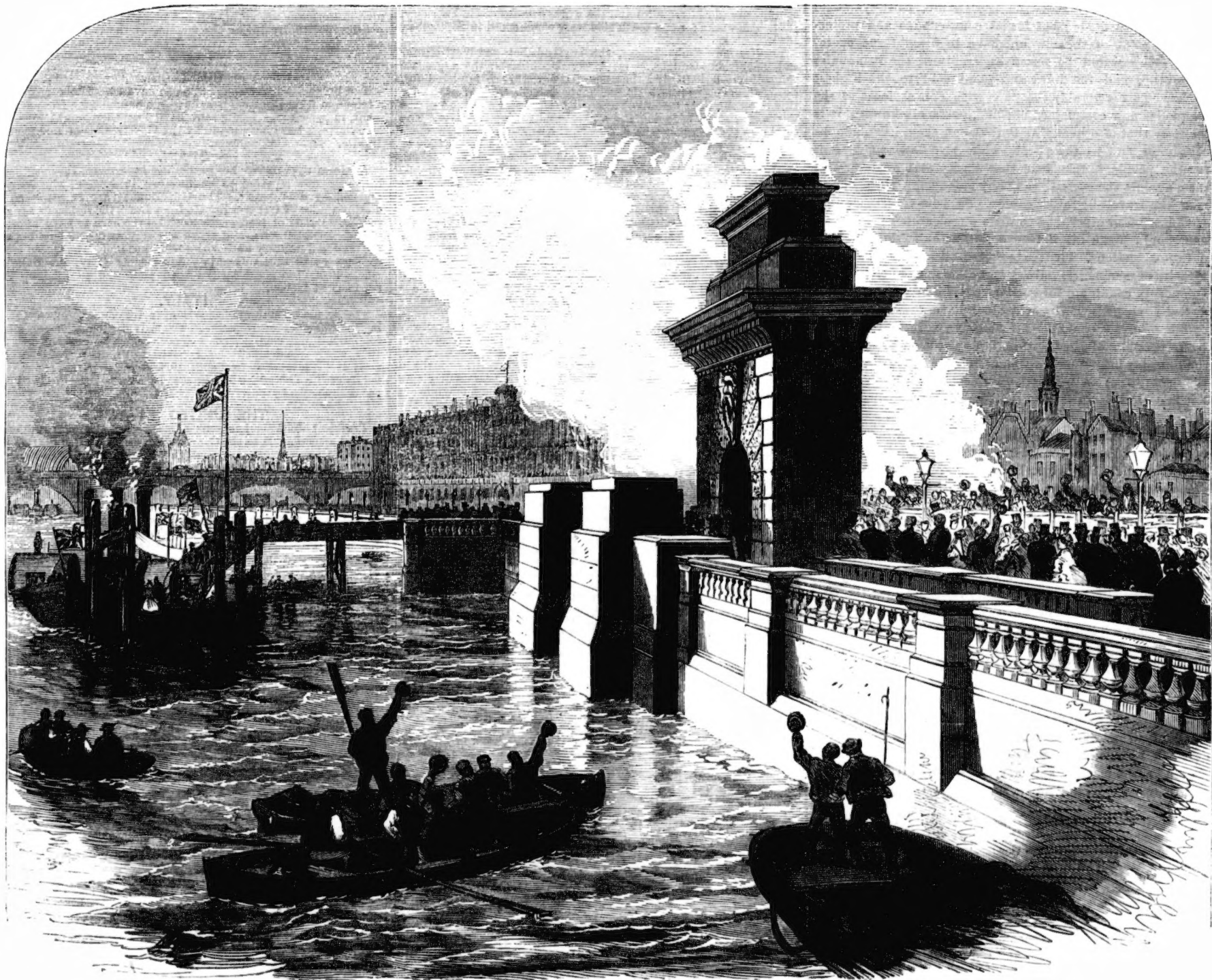
RAILWAY directors seem especially prone to indulge in the "vaulting ambition that o'erleaps itself," and to the exhibition of a pugnacious spirit that admits of neither rest nor peace. And of all railway directors those of the south of England lines appear most especially prone to the development of these characteristics. They cannot let well alone; they are as much given to contention as the proverbial Hibernian; they are uncomfortable, save in an atmosphere of strife; and, consequently, they must always have a war on their hands. They were wont, from lust of "territory" and prompted by a spirit of greedy exclusiveness, to war among themselves; and they kept up this game till it landed all their companies in financial embarrassment and some of them in absolute bankruptcy. Now, having stanchd their intestine feuds, they have declared war upon the travelling public, and are bent upon replenishing their exhausted coffers—exhausted, be it remembered, by their own reckless extravagance and folly—by dipping their hands into the pockets of their customers. In this policy they are as likely to "o'erleap themselves and fall o' t'other side," as they did in their previous course. Strange, that the happy mean

of moderation, good sense, and sound commercial judgment, can never be hit by railway managers!

After years of contention, as costly as it was selfish and mean, the South-Eastern, London and Brighton, and London, Chatham, and Dover companies, formed, about twelve months ago, what was called a working union, the immediate result being a general advance of fares on the several lines. That was the first overt act of war against the public. The next step was the introduction of a bill into Parliament to sanction the amalgamation of the three companies into one, in order, as was alleged, that the working expenses might be curtailed without lessening the accommodation provided for the public. That, however, as events proved, was merely the ostensible, not the real, object of the measure. This latter purpose was embodied in certain tolls and fares clauses, in virtue of which the companies were to be entitled to charge greatly-enhanced rates—in fact, to exact, practically, whatever fares they pleased. The House of Lords refused to pass these clauses, and the bill was immediately withdrawn: proving, beyond a doubt, that the object the promoters had in view was increased fares, and not amalgamation or economy.

Thus checkmated in one move, the south of England railway magnates have determined to accomplish their object, and at the same time revenge their defeat upon the public, by other means. They have put in force the full powers of taxation they possess, if they have not in some instances exceeded them. On the 1st instant a general advance of fares was instituted, and that, too, with no other notification than that a "revision" was to take place. This "revision," so euphemistically announced, is equivalent to a rise of from 10 to as much as 100 per cent on the scale that obtained a year ago. The chief sinners in this matter are the Brighton and the London, Chatham, and Dover Companies, though the South-Eastern has followed suit, and if in a lesser degree, that, we suppose, is solely because that company had a smaller margin to work upon, having already made freer use of its charging powers than its allies. This movement, aggravating as it is, shows what reason the public have to thank the Peers for refusing the extra powers sought; for it is clear that, had they been granted, the directors would assuredly have made use of them.

The conduct of the companies has, of course, excited great indignation on the part of that portion of the com-



OPENING THE FOOTWAY ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.



munity more immediately affected, and for some days past the newspapers have been flooded with letters of complaint and remonstrance. We do not suppose that these complaints, however just, or the arguments employed, however conclusive, will have the slightest influence on the railway magnates, who are amenable only to two sorts of influence, at least for the present; and these are—the objections of shareholders to the course adopted and a decrease of revenue. On the first the public need not rely, for it is natural that if dividends are not affected injuriously shareholders will be quiescent. To make the second effective rests with the travelling public themselves. It is as vain to rail against the directors as it is to reason with them; for by neither process will they be induced to abate one penny of their exactions. Were railway magnates open to conviction, or capable of understanding an appeal to principles of justice, it would be easy to show that in thus raising their fares they are acting both unfairly and unwisely: unfairly, because they are violating an implied contract, in reliance upon which many persons have located themselves in the vicinity of stations, and capital has been invested in the erection of dwellings there; and unwisely, because their conduct is sure to drive both present and prospective traffic from their lines. But it is no use reasoning or remonstrating with directors. The only effective course is to make them feel the operation of the law that when a thing is unreasonably dear men cease to use it. All who can, therefore, should dispense with the services of the peccant railways; let them resort to omnibuses and steam-boats, where these are available, and to pedestrianism where that is practicable; and let those who must travel by railway always do so by the cheapest class possible, even though some degree of inconvenience and discomfort be thereby incurred. This course would undoubtedly diminish revenue, and so have an immediate effect on shareholders, if not on directors; for the former will not see the force of depreciating their property merely to indulge the caprice or gratify the spite of the latter.

This, however, will only have a temporary effect. When the pressure is withdrawn, the old courses will be resorted to. The public, therefore, must look out for more permanent means of checking railway extortion; and this can only be found in Parliamentary interference. It is from Parliament that the railway companies derive their powers. But for the sanction of the Legislature, railways could not have been made; but for its countenance and protection, not a few of them would have to discontinue operations; they would be seized by creditors, the companies wound up, and the lines and plant sold to the highest bidder. This is notably the case with one at least of the companies now complained of; and, were all known, it is probably that of others. As Parliament, then, has made the companies, and as the people make the Parliament, it is for the people to take care that Parliament shall protect them against the curse of company monopoly. Nearly every man who travels by railway must now be a voter under one qualification or other, and in some place or other; and every one should make his influence felt in the forthcoming and at future elections. Pledges to protect the public against the tyranny of companies, railway and others, should be exacted from every candidate for Parliamentary honours; and when a really people's Parliament shall have been chosen, the public interests could be protected in several ways—first, by re-revision of the tariff of fares; second, by buying up the lines for behoof of the community, as has been done with the telegraphs; or by sanctioning new lines wherever asked for, and thus again letting loose among the companies the demon of competition. By introducing division among the railway rogues the community may come by a fair measure of justice, and secure for itself a portion of the benefits conferred by their iron highways. But to accomplish this will require organisation, systematic action, and persevering vigilance. The companies are united bodies, and can easily bring concentrated action to bear in effecting their ends; whereas the public are merely separate, disintegrated atoms; and on these facts, no doubt, directors rely. But the public may easily take a leaf from their opponents' book: they can organise likewise, and may speedily become by far the more powerful organisation of the two. To this end we would suggest that a "Railway Travellers' Protection Association" should be at once formed, with a small entry fee, and agencies throughout the country to expose abuses, act upon the election of members of the House of Commons, watch the action of Parliament, and generally to protect the interests of the public against the machinations and extortions of directors. Combination could thus be met and defeated by combination, and the community become, as it should be, the master, and not the slave, of the companies and their directors and officials.

#### THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

On the morning of Thursday, July 30, a small instalment towards the great convenience which the public is hereafter to receive from the use of this magnificent quay was made by the formal opening of the footway from Westminster to Essex-street, Strand. There was an utter absence of ceremony about the matter beyond the attendance of a large number of invited visitors, who, at half-past eleven, straggled along the pavement, headed by Sir John Thwaites, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, accompanied by Lord John Manners, Mr. Tite, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer and designer of the works. The footway thus opened is beautifully flagged with Yorkshire stone for about two thirds of its length. The remainder is not yet paved, but is very neatly covered with fine soft gravel, and will be paved in a few days. The path at present only extends from Westminster Bridge to Essex-street, Strand. It might have been continued to Temple-gardens, along the front

of which the embankment is quite finished, but, curiously enough, the Benchers have not granted to the public a temporary right of passing up any one of the many avenues which lead through their buildings. Such an interdict only requires notice to lead to its removal. The difference between reaching the embankment at the Temple and at Essex-street will be obvious to any who have to hurry over the space between the City and the Houses of Parliament. The pathway now opened is a portion of the great main promenade which is to be given to the public when the whole work is finished. It is a plain flagged pavement of 20 ft. wide. One side abuts on the parapet of the embankment itself, the other on the roadway, which is nowhere less than 100 ft. wide, except under Waterloo Bridge, where, from architectural necessities it has to be narrowed. A great deal has been lost at Westminster Bridge by the very wide space which has been given to the owners of the houses in Whitehall-place. Some of these fortunate individuals, who have thus had their mansions improved, have also been granted large sums in compensation for the advantage effected.

What in Paris is called "Haussmannising" is sometimes sadly wanted in London. As far as it has gone, however, the Thames Embankment is a very beautiful piece of work, and, as a great link in the promised chain, it is deserving of all praise. Only those who inspect it from an engineering and architectural point of view can appreciate the difficulties that had to be overcome in its construction and the exquisite finish with which the works have been perfected. In the opinion of all engineers, both English and foreign, there never has been so colossal a work in granite put together with the same completeness. It all literally fits with the neatness of cabinet-work, and some of the landing-stages and piers will remain for centuries as models of what the perfect finish of such works should be. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude and importance of the undertaking when we say that a river wall in granite 8 ft. in thickness has been built so as to dam out nearly 30 acres of the river; that this wall is nearly 7000 ft. long; that it averages more than 40 ft. high, and its foundations go from 16 ft. to 30 ft. below the bed of the river. In the formation of this wall and the auxiliary works of drainage, subways, and filling in with earth behind it, there have been used nearly 700,000 cubic feet of granite, about 30,000,000 bricks, over 300,000 bushels of cement, nearly 1,000,000 cubic feet of concrete; 125,000 cubic yards of earth have had to be dug out, and no less than 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth filled in. Such stupendous quantities of material, expended over so short a space of ground, have never been heard of till now, and would, if so employed, have been equal to building half a dozen structures like the great Pyramid.

In 1840, Mr. James Walker prepared a plan for the Corporation, followed by Mr. Page and others at various subsequent dates. The line laid down by Mr. Walker, which differs but slightly from that of other promoters, had been approved and recommended by various Parliamentary Committees and Royal Commissions, until at length it received the sanction of Parliament. The frontage line to which a solid embankment should be carried out was fixed and handed over in the form of an Act to the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1862. The scheme for the embankment of the south side of the Thames originated with the Metropolitan Board of Works, and an Act for its construction was obtained in 1863. The designs for the Thames Embankment, as now constructed, both on the north and south sides of the river, are entirely original, having been prepared for the Board by their engineer, Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, and approved and adopted by them. Those for the north side were completed and contracts let and the works commenced in February, 1864. The works for the south side were commenced in September, 1865.

The Northern Embankment, which extends between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, is let in three contracts; the aggregate length being 6640 ft., and the cost of the works, as tendered for, £875,000. The Southern Embankment extends from Westminster Bridge up the river towards Vauxhall Bridge, and a portion of the works consists in widening and a part in narrowing the river. The total cost of the contract is £309,000, the length of the new roadway from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge being 5000 ft. and its width 60 ft. The footway from Westminster to Lambeth Bridge, in front of St. Thomas's Hospital, was opened to the public in March last, and has been very much used by them since that date. The paved footway next the river from Westminster Bridge to the Temple, on the Northern Embankment, together with the Westminster steam-boat pier, were, on Thursday week, opened to the public. The approaches to the footway are from Villiers-street, Wellington-street, and Essex-street, Strand; and at a subsequent period, which is not stated, the road will be continued from the embankment along the new street to the Mansion House; altogether thirty-seven acres of land being reclaimed from the mud and slime of the river side by the embankment. These are to be laid out in approaches, ornamental grounds, gardens, and houses. All these, however, depend on the railway works being sufficiently advanced to admit of such completion; and when these are to be finished it is almost impossible to say. Certainly, few who are acquainted with the subject will be inclined to contradict the statement that at least two years will elapse before the public get the use of the greatest and most magnificent thoroughfare yet made in London. After walking along the embankment to the pier at Essex-street, Sir John Thwaites, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, took off his hat, and, standing almost alone, declared the road open. At this signal a sort of intermittent salute was fired, and the public were at once admitted to the use of the footway.

**THE DRAMATIC CRITIC** of the *Morning Post*, in noticing Mr. Disraeli's tragedy of "Alarcon"—produced a few nights ago at Astley's—suggests that the Opposition may have prevailed upon the manager of Astley's Theatre to produce that work with the view of throwing discredit on the Conservative leader at a very critical moment; and he advises the Government to take its revenge, and lose no time, now that the general election is at hand, in getting Earl Russell's "Don Carlos" brought out at the Surrey.

**ACCIDENTS TO PLEASURE PARTIES.**—On Sunday night a serious accident occurred to a pleasure-van on the Clapham-road, between Stockwell and the Rise. It appears that a number of persons in the employment of Mr. Rimmet, the perfumer, had engaged a van to go to Walton-heath. The van in returning had reached the Clapham-road, when one of the wheels suddenly gave way, and the inmates were thrown over with a great crash. Nine persons, the majority of whom were on the outside of the van, were seriously injured, and were conveyed in cabs to St. Thomas's Hospital. A similar mischance, it appears, occurred to a party of Yorkshire Sunday excursionists, at Heckmondwike. A wagonette, containing twelve persons, from Bradford, was travelling to Flockton, when, on descending a hill at the first-named place, one of the shafts broke, and the horse, being alarmed, started off at a terrific pace. The vehicle was overturned and rolled over upon its unfortunate occupants. Six of them were much injured, and one is not expected to survive. The others were also bruised and shaken.

**THE PRICE OF WHEAT.**—The average price of wheat for the six weeks ending July 18 was as follows:—Week ending June 13, 70s. 8d.; June 20, 67s. 6d.; June 27, 66s. 1d.; July 4, 67s. 5d.; July 11, 67s. 7d.; and July 18, 66s. 7d. Sensible as the decline has been from the highest point reached this year, the fall in prices may be said to be only just beginning, and by September we shall probably see an average of 55s. or 56s. per quarter. In dealing with this question, it is important to note the great expansion in the supplies of wheat received from the United States, compared as follows in the five months ending May 31 this year with the corresponding periods of 1867 and 1866:—

	1868.	1867.	1866.
January .. ..	779,471	194,046	214,050
February .. ..	648,175	215,255	45,747
March .. ..	440,473	98,943	31,183
April .. ..	357,476	172,117	12,104
May .. ..	808,498	177,755	12,076
Total .. ..	3,034,093	858,116	315,160

The supplies from the United States may be now expected to continue on a large scale so long as prices are maintained on this side of the Atlantic at a point sufficiently remunerative to induce shipments. The wheat crop is also a good one this year in France, so that there can be little doubt that we have once more entered upon a period of cheap bread.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

According to late accounts from Plombières, the health of the Emperor is in a more satisfactory state. After undergoing the thermal treatment, he felt some fatigue for two days, but he is now much better, and has resumed his usual drives. A ball having been offered to his Majesty and suite, it was declined, with a request that the money to be expended upon it should be distributed amongst the poor. The Emperor lives very quietly, very retired, and is constantly engaged in the business of the State. The Court occupies the whole of one wing of the Hotel Napoléon, containing about sixty beds. Two gendarmes are seated at the door of his cabinet guarding the entrance, and two valets attend immediately upon the Emperor.

The suppression by the prefect of an electoral meeting at Nîmes has aroused a strong feeling of indignation in the country. It was supposed that the new law would extend the right of public meeting; but it now appears that it will work in an opposite direction. The Government has carried the election for the department of Gard, its candidate having obtained a large majority over the two Opposition candidates.

M. Grévy, the Opposition candidate for the Jura, was, on Tuesday, elected batonnier of the Order of Advocates of Paris. This is entirely a political nomination, because M. Grévy, though a man of great talent and an orator, has not sufficient practice at the Bar to be placed at the head of the profession on forensic grounds only. The prefect of the Jura, to oppose M. Grévy's election as a deputy, has published, in three semi-official journals of the department, the wild proclamation calling for the assassination of the Emperor which M. Paul de Cassagnac first brought out in Paris, and the authorship of which has falsely been attributed to M. Felix Pyat. The prefect tells the electors that this bloody *factum* is the programme of the Opposition in general and M. Grévy in particular.

The following, quoted by an official authority from a semi-official statement, is the French bill of costs for war since the accession of the present Emperor:—

	France.	£
Criméan War .. ..	1,348,000,000	53,290,000
Italian War .. ..	345,000,000	13,800,000
Chinese War .. ..	166,000,000	6,640,000
Occupation of Rome ..	50,000,000	2,000,000
" Syria .. ..	28,000,000	1,120,000
Supplementary expenses ..	89,000,000	3,560,000
Total .. ..	2,026,000,000	81,040,000

There is a trifle of £24,000,000 for the Mexican expedition not included in this statement, which raises the total to about £105,000,000.

### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government is showing its intention of carrying out the popular policy by placing at the head of the provincial governments officers whose views are entirely in unison with a liberal constitution, whereas the former officials were of that school which recognises no form of government but that which is of the most absolute and arbitrary character.

In spite of the declaration of the Austrian Government, the meeting of the German Rifles Guild at Vienna has been made to assume a distinctly political character. Emperors may perceive the necessity for reticence, but professors do not. These learned men in Germany are nothing if not political, and they have talked politics incessantly during the meeting of the Rifles Guild. They aiment the exclusion of Austria from Germany, and charge it as crime upon Count Bis marck and the Prussian people.

### BULGARIA.

The Bulgarian movement seems to have completely miscarried; a telegram from Routschouk, however, announces a fresh engagement, in which the insurgents have lost thirty-eight men, and many arrests have been made by the Government of Roumania at Ibraila.

### SPAIN.

A storm appears to be gathering in Spain. Insurrectionary bands are now reported to be forming in Aragon, who are commanded by a brigadier. The Government are in alarm at the disappearance of General Zabala from Lugo, the residence assigned to him. Bands of insurgents are also reported to have appeared in the Sierra Morena, and there are serious dissensions between the civil and military authorities at Barcelona. The Queen is said to be very ill at La Granja. After some delay, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been permitted to take up their residence at Lisbon.

### ITALY.

The debate upon the Tobacco Convention commenced on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies. Towards the close of the sitting Signor Rattazzi commenced a speech which he concluded to-day. He severely condemned the Tobacco Convention, considering it most disadvantageous to the State, and arguing that the requirements of the Treasury could be met by a fresh issue of bonds upon the ecclesiastical property.

### THE UNITED STATES.

President Johnson has sent a message to Congress suggesting several amendments to the Constitution of the United States. His principal propositions are that the President and Vice-President shall each be chosen for the term of six years, and be ineligible for re-election; that their election shall be direct, thus dispensing with conventions for nomination and all the intermediate agencies of party organisation; that the senators shall be elected by the people; and that the Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold office during the term of twelve years instead of for life. President Johnson says he has long entertained the views expressed in his message, and that, time, observation, and experience having strengthened them, he submits them to Congress as an act of public duty.

The Senate has amended the bill for the protection of naturalised citizens abroad by striking out the reprisal clause and substituting therefor a clause authorising the President to suspend diplomatic relations with the offending Government. The Senate passed a bill on the 23rd ult. to "facilitate the establishment of a line of steam-ships between New York and certain ports of Europe." The bill provides that a subsidy of 600,000 dols. per annum shall be paid by the United States Government to the vessels for carrying the American mails.

The Fenian senators have been holding a secret conclave at Buffalo. The object of this meeting is unknown, and the doors are guarded by armed sentinels.

### HAYTI.

The New York journals publish intelligence from Hayti stating that the British representative at Port-au-Prince has demanded an indemnity from Salnave to cover the damage done to British war vessels during the recent revolution. Several Generals have been shot by Salnave without trial.

### WEST INDIES.

Intelligence from the West Indies announces that the islands of St. Thomas and San Domingo are suffering intensely from drought. A cyclone visited Barbadoes on July 10, and much damage was done to the shipping.

A MURDER, about which there is at present some mystery, has been committed at Wells. Early on Monday morning a navy named Bisgrove was found in a field kneeling beside the dead body of a companion named Cornish, who had been killed by blows on the head. Bisgrove said he went into the field to sleep by the side of Cornish, and that while there a tall navy came with a large stone and dropped it on Cornish's head, smashing his skull and killing him. A stone covered with blood and hair was found in an adjoining stream. The men were engaged in making the Cheddar Valley Railway. Several persons are in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.



## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

In the United States all parties are just now busily preparing for the Presidential election, an event which in its result will be of great importance to them and of much interest to us. By a law of the American Congress passed some time ago it is provided that an election for the choice of electors to select a President and Vice-President shall be held throughout the United States on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every leap year; that the electors chosen in each State shall meet in January of the following year in their respective State capitals, and vote for a President and a Vice-President; that they shall report their votes to Congress; that in the ensuing February, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, the votes shall be counted; and that the persons having the majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast shall be sworn into office on March 4. In the Constitution of the United States this method of choosing the American Executive is set out at length, and the law of Congress was passed to carry the Constitution into effect, and also to name the particular days for the various elections that are necessary. The system is a complex one, and in theory is founded on the idea that the mass of voters have not sufficient intelligence to choose a President, but must elect a representative body, known as the "Electoral College," to do it for them. The design of the framers of the Constitution was that this "Electoral College" should be free to select for President any man it chose from among the American people, the only conditions being that he should be an American born and at least thirty-five years of age. In practice, however, the people select the candidate in advance, as has already been done in the nominations of Grant and Seymour; and, although the voters go through the form of voting for electors, those electors are pledged in advance to vote only for the candidates already selected for them by their respective political parties.

This year the Presidential election will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 3; and on that day over five million voters will cast their ballots, throughout the United States, for the electors set up by one or the other party. Every American who has a right to vote for the humblest local office has a right to vote for Presidential electors; and Congress, beyond appointing the day, has no constitutional power to interfere either with the mode of conducting the election or with the classes of citizens who have the right to vote. That is under the control of the State Legislatures, each of which regulates the election in its own State. Congress, it is true, has imposed various conditions upon the Southern States, as to the classes that shall or shall not have the right to vote; but the power to do this is questioned, and is one of the points at issue in the contest itself. It happens from this separate State jurisdiction over the actual voting that the qualifications of the voters differ in different States. Thus in New York and Pennsylvania a foreign immigrant must become "naturalised" by five years' residence before he can vote; but in several of the Western States a much shorter term only is required, in some cases not more than one year. In Massachusetts every male negro over twenty-one can vote; in New York only such as have a certain amount of taxable property; while in Pennsylvania no negro can vote, no matter how large his estates. The foundation of the American right to vote is usually the payment of a tax; but the amount of tax varies in different States, and in some there are very strict "registry laws." Thus, in New York, the voter, a certain number of days before the election, must present himself to a "board of registry," and prove his right to vote. No one not thus registered can vote. In Pennsylvania, however, any citizen of the State who has resided ten days in the electoral district can vote if he has within the previous two years paid a tax, the minimum of which is only 25c. currency, about 8d. In effect, however, suffrage is so universal in the United States that it is within the power of the poorest to establish their right to vote, as political committees are ready to pay their taxes for them. The voting is always done by ballot.

At the Presidential election, as has been already stated, the people vote for electors, a certain number of which are apportioned to each State. This apportionment is founded upon the representation of the States in Congress. Thus, New York, having two senators and thirty-one representatives in Congress, is given thirty-three electors; Delaware, having two senators and one representative, is given three electors. The total number of the "Electoral College," therefore, amounts to the whole number of senators and representatives in Congress, and for the Presidential election of next November will be made up as follows:—

*New England States.*—Maine, 7; Vermont, 5; Rhode Island, 4; New Hampshire, 5; Massachusetts, 12; Connecticut, 6; total, 39.

*Middle States.*—New York, 33; Ohio, 21; Delaware, 3; West Virginia, 5; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Maryland, 7; total, 102.

*Western States.*—Indiana, 13; Iowa, 8; Kentucky, 11; Missouri, 11; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 4; Illinois, 15; Kansas, 3; Tennessee, 10; Nebraska, 3; Wisconsin, 8; total, 94.

*Pacific States.*—California, 5; Nevada, 3; Oregon, 3; total, 11.

These twenty-seven States, constituting the "North," have therefore a total electoral vote of 246.

*"Reconstructed" Southern States.*—North Carolina, 9; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5; South Carolina, 6; Florida, 3; Louisiana, 7; total, 47.

*"Unreconstructed" Southern States.*—Virginia, 10; Texas, 6; Mississippi, 7; total, 23.

Total number of the Electoral College, 316.

Whether Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas will be permitted to vote depends upon Congress. They are not "reconstructed," and therefore their votes may be refused when, in February next, the formal counting of the electoral votes is done at Washington. This course is already foreshadowed by a bill passed by Congress.

Any citizen of the United States who is qualified to vote for electors may himself be an elector, so that the field to choose from is a broad one. In each State the voters vote for as many electors as that State is entitled to have in the college. They are not chosen by separate districts as members of the Congress are, but by States; so that, in practice, each State throws her undivided electoral vote for one or the other candidate. Thus, in New York, each voter votes a ballot containing thirty-three names, and the majority party gets all the electoral votes of the State, thirty-three, while the minority gets none. It therefore can happen that a party which controls only a minority of the popular votes of the United States will, by carrying the large States, succeed in getting a majority of the electors, and thus successfully elect their candidate for President. Such was the case in the first election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and in the election of James Buchanan in 1856. In 1860, however, there were four parties in the field, and in 1856 three. This year there are but two, and it is scarcely possible that the minority of the popular vote can succeed in securing the majority of the electors. In each American State next November the voters will cast their ballots either for the Republican or the Democratic list of candidates for electors. These are already well known in America, having been selected by the various political State Conventions long before either party held its National Convention. In practice, however, they are merely "dummies," one set pledged to vote for Grant, if chosen electors, and the other for Seymour. It is not necessary to consider the ultimate decision given to the House of Representatives in case no one candidate shall receive a majority of the electoral vote, as when but two are in the field such a thing is almost impossible.

The method of conducting an American Presidential campaign is one which is calculated to and is adopted for the purpose of creating great excitement throughout the country. The object of the politicians is to bring out every vote; and to so interest every citizen that he will take the trouble of depositing his ballot. The processes adopted to effect this are always a serious interference to trade, and business is almost at a standstill during the two or three months before the election. The organisation of each party for this purpose is the same. There is a "National Committee" to overlook the whole. In each State there is a "Central Committee"

to superintend that State, subordinate to which are sub-committees in each city, county, town, township, and finally down to each election division; for the entire country is divided up into separate divisions for voting purposes, each containing on an average 500 voters. These committees are constantly at work to advance the interests of their party, by maintaining a ceaseless agitation. They buy up newspapers, organise meetings, and employ itinerant orators; flood the country with political pamphlets, cover the walls and fences with placards, get up displays of music and fireworks and gigantic processions of torchlights and banners, to strike beholders with an idea of their strength; superintend the registration of voters, pay taxes for the poor, collect money from the rich, and, finally, in doubtful places they plan whatever little cheating arrangements they may consider necessary to secure a majority. Some of the meetings and processions organised are marvellous, taking entire cities and counties, as it were, by storm. These committees are composed always of energetic politicians, who labour day and night, generally without pay, success being the only reward hoped for. As the campaign progresses these efforts increase in earnestness, and the country is wrought into wild excitement. Politics fill every newspaper, and are the theme of every conversation. The widest range of discussion is permitted, and characters may be blackened to one's heart's content. The general frenzy culminates on the day of election; after which the successful party indulges in extravagant demonstrations of joy, and then the nation sinks into repose.

## SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

ONE of those very pretty siege attacks both by land and sea for which Chatham is celebrated at the close of the drill season was made on the "lines" on Wednesday in the presence of a great muster of spectators. The reason for these annual sieges reviews at Chatham, which are always beautiful and sometimes of the greatest interest, may be told in a few words. Chatham is the finishing school for the Royal Engineers, and there the last practical touches are given to their most technical education. There is taught practically what is almost always elsewhere taught theoretically. A real siege on the formidable Chatham lines is undertaken—sometimes on the sea side, sometimes on the land. Every year the place of attack is different, and therefore, also, is the plan of defence. But both assailants and defenders, as far as the works go, do precisely what they would do in actual warfare, and the works of attack are as well and solidly completed as were those before Sebastopol itself. When all these works, however, are done, it is usual to utilise them by a great siege attack on the lines, and by blowing up part of the new-made works with not too heavy charges, but enough to illustrate the action of mines.

On Wednesday the programme included all these feats of battle; but it was, on the whole, rather too pretensions for the handful of men at disposal. "The thin red line" was thin everywhere, and at places so thin as to be quite imaginary. The whole force under arms, both besiegers and defenders, was not more than 4000 men, and the work to be done would have required 40,000. The siege, therefore, was a very imaginary one, and from the same troops having to be moved by long distances to the different points of attack, there were terribly long intervals between the acts. The theory of the attack and defence was supposed to be as follows:—The whole of the south-west face of Chatham lines had been regularly invested from St. Mary's Creek along New Brompton. For all the first and greater part of the second parallel, however, there was not sufficient ground, so these were taken for granted; but the third and fourth parallels were complete in their minutest detail, except that, for the same want of space, the fourth had to be drawn up nearer to the besieged works than could ever have happened in actual warfare. These works were beautifully finished, in some parts the earth being as much as 25 ft. thick, the minimum now considered necessary to resist heavy rifled guns from fortifications. Every device known to modern siege operations was carried out, and one, a new one, but likely to come into use extensively—a screen battery—was built to perfection. The besiegers were supposed to be about to make an attack on four points simultaneously, but, as the troops were not enough for such manoeuvres, two attacks were made, the first of which was repulsed, and then, after a very long pause, two others, which were successful. Before the attack commenced Lord Napier of Magdala, with General Murray, who was in command, rode round the lines of the besiegers and inspected them from first to last. Soon after two o'clock the mimic siege began with a slight attack on the extreme left of the position at St. Mary's Hornwork and from St. Mary's Creek. This, however, was a very slight affair, and only interesting from the fact of the garrison springing some torpedoes under water when they saw the boats coming. These of course, were sprung long before the boats were in danger; but their effect was quite enough to show what a terrible engine of river and naval warfare may be made of these hidden machines. On Wednesday, though their charges were small, their shock was very heavy, and they sent the sea flying up in gigantic columns high into the air. They would have broken the back of any vessel of war that had been close over them at the time of their explosion.

This, however, was but a picturesque episode of the attack; the real business was done against Prince Henry's Bastion, to take which by escalade was next attempted. The besiegers sprung their mine; and a great mine it was, too, heaving up the earth like water as its great mass of flame and water rushed out into the air. Under cover of a great fire, and the confusion supposed to be created by the explosion of the mine, the storming-party divided into three divisions, and, headed by sappers and the ladder-parties, rushed across the open. In a few minutes they were across and their ladders down into the ditch, and the whole thirty-two carried across again and laid against the bastion at the other side, and the men instantly began to swarm up them under a covering fire from their own supports. The garrison, however, were not to be taken by surprise; they swarmed to the defence in numbers, and one would have thought from the incessant roar that some 10,000 men had been engaged, so continuous was the crack of the Snider rifle. It seems almost incredible that a single weapon can be made to fire so fast. Companies firing with it on Wednesday seemed to be delivering long, irregular, but always sustained volleys. The assailants got a footing in the bastion, but their triumph was to be only short lived. The besieged were too strong for them, and, after one of the most animated mimic contests that have been seen at Chatham, the assailants were fairly driven out and forced down their ladders pell-mell, and, in spite of the covering fire from their mortars and shells, were chased across the open back to their trenches. Had it been real warfare, they would have been almost annihilated—certainly would have got such a lesson as would have effectually prevented any resumption of the assault for that day at least. The enemy, however, were supposed to be all-powerful, and determined to take the place at any cost. After a short respite, therefore, two other attacks were made on the enfeebled garrison; but by this time both were together, and therefore successful. The rear of the besiegers' works at St. Mary's Sallyport was only defended by a very powerful stockade opening on St. Mary's Creek; while the Redan battery on the east centre was supposed to have been destroyed by the fire of the fourth parallel, and to have had a lodgment effected in it. The stockade was taken first. By a continuous fire from the gun-boats and ships' launches its defenders were driven from it, and, under cover of this attack, a party of engineers advanced towards it and affixed a heavy charge of powder, which was fired on their retiring by means of a long fuse, and in an instant the greater part of the massive stockade was laid in splinters far and near. The explosion was the signal for the advance on the sallyport and also for the storming of the Redan, both of which were now commenced in earnest. The sallyport was lost in a few minutes, for there were no guns to oppose the assailants and only a handful of men. With the Redan, however, it was very different, and it made a fierce fight; but the fire of the assailants was too heavy. Their covering parties enabled their sappers to get to work; and in a few minutes a rough, strong "trestle" bridge was

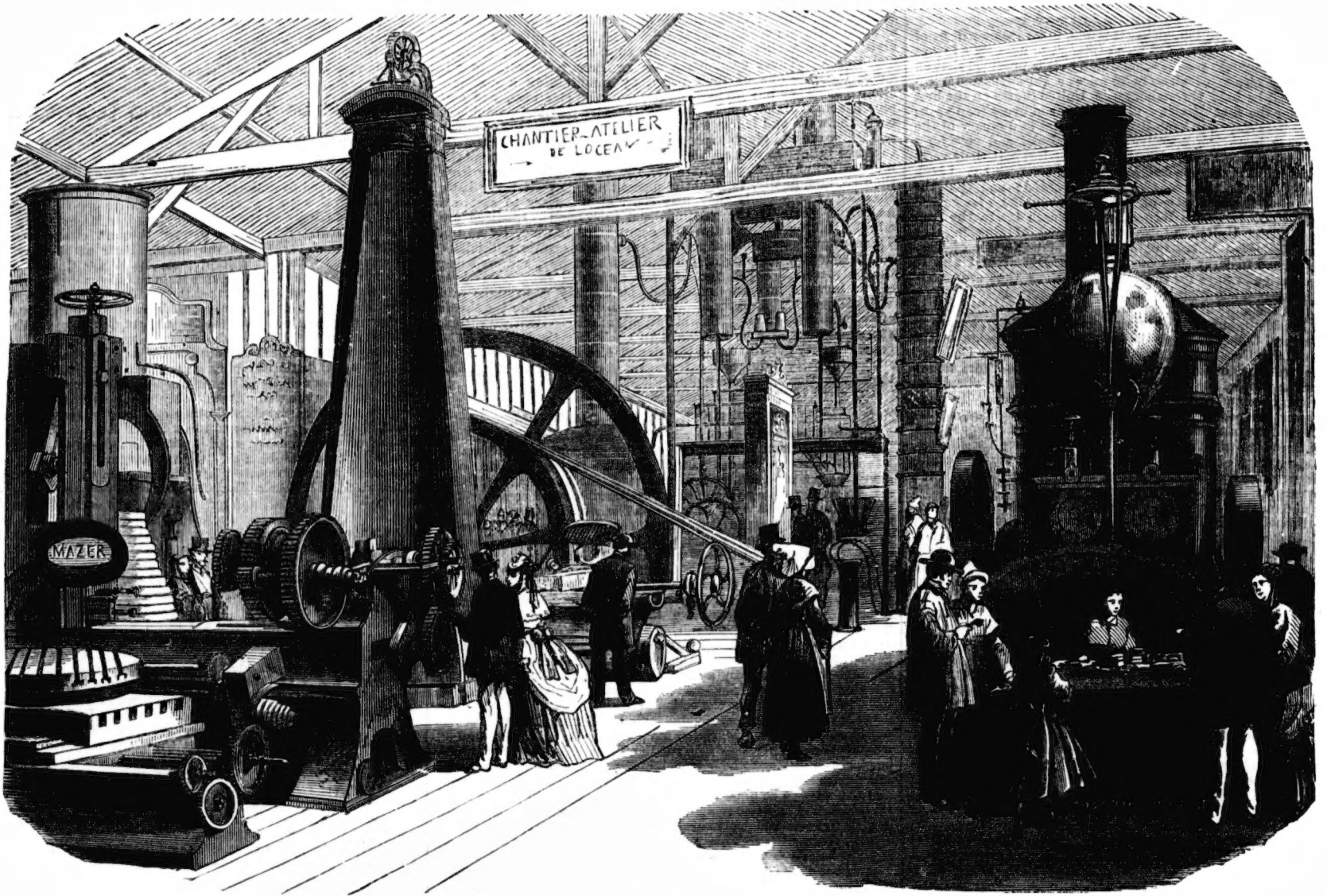
thrown across the ditch, and then it was all over. The defenders had to beat a hasty retreat; and the two columns of attack, uniting, drove the whole garrison, amid a terrific uproar of musketry, from point to point, till there was nothing left to defend; and this very naturally brought the whole proceeding to a close.

## STATUE OF THE LATE KING LEOPOLD AT ANTWERP.

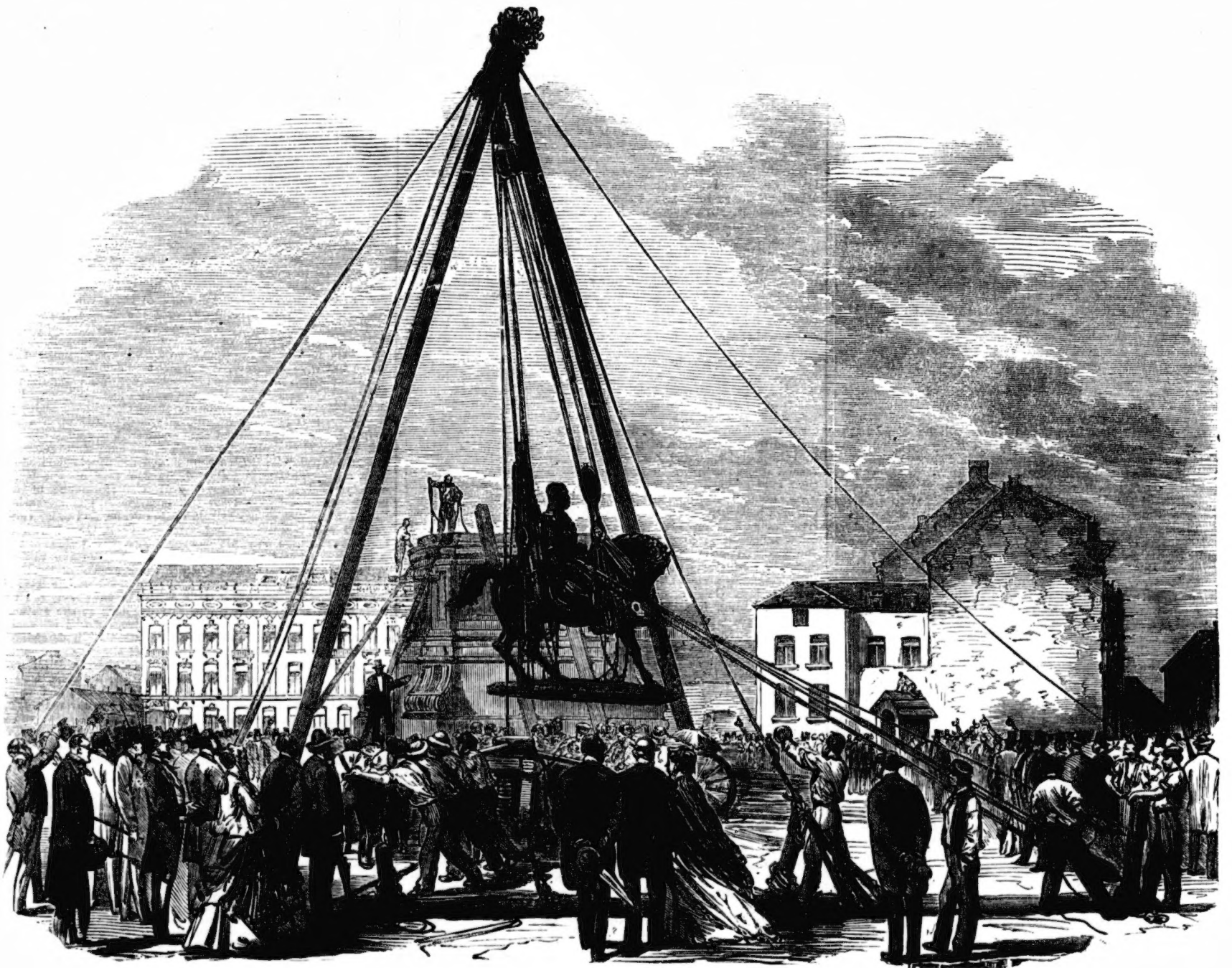
ANTWERP has just been the scene of some grand fêtes, attended, however, with a quarrel among the local authorities. A statue of the late King has been erected in the city, and the Chamber of Commerce wished to make the occasion of its inauguration a grand festival. To this the Communal Council were opposed, because of an old grudge they entertained against his late Majesty for refusing to order the demolition of a part of the new citadel which the Council fancied threatened the town. Their wishes have since been complied with, but certain members of the Council are still implacable. Hence it occurred that on Sunday morning, on which day the statue was inaugurated, the walls of Antwerp were placarded with proclamations from the office of the burgomaster and counter-proclamations from the Chamber of Commerce. The civic authorities, on white sheets about a yard long, warned the Chamber that they would be held responsible for any disorder which might take place; while the Chamber, on red paper a yard and a half long, accused the Council of being the cause of the strong party feeling which had been created. About eleven members of the trade companies, and harmonic and other societies, formed in procession in the Place Verte, in front of the statue of Rubens. A great proportion of the men appeared to be Flemish—short, stiffly-built men, with caps and blouses. On the banners which they carried were such inscriptions as "Leve de Kooplande!" "Houten Steen Natie, 1868," "Tabak Natie." Everybody wore the Belgian colours—black, yellow, and red—either in the form of rosettes or flowers. The streets were crowded from an early hour in the morning, and presented a very animated appearance, from the variety of costumes which the people wore. There was a very large sprinkling of Flemish folk everywhere—stout, honest-looking, sturdy, well-to-do farmers and their wives—Kobbe wearing a cap and blue blouse, and carrying the family umbrella, invariably of a light blue colour; and Trees adorned with the famous plattenuut cap, gold ear-rings, and massive gold watch-chains, and wearing rings on every finger; while, behind them, Sef and Lien trotted along, months wide open, staring at everything and everybody. The older women added to the plattenuut cap a bonnet, resembling in shape the straight long barrel of a modern coalscuttle. These bonnets are said to weigh from three to four pounds each, and are manufactured in such a manner as to be weatherproof. At the corner of the streets, without fear of being ordered on by the sergeants-de-ville, sat poor women with long wheelbarrows laden with fruit. Almost all these women wear wooden sabots and clean white caps. Their dresses are coarse, but scrupulously clean and neat. The wealthier of these street merchants had dogs harnessed to their barrows, their heads encased in a light wire muzzle, which gave the animals no uneasiness; and their owners perambulated the streets, retailing handfuls of ripe fruit, or a class of execrable beer, for a few centimes. At noon the population flowed in one continuous stream to the site of the old Berchem gate, in the centre of which the King's statue had been placed. A large space in the immediate vicinity of the statue had been inclosed with iron railings; and, on one side, a long wooden gallery was set apart for the use of the ladies. These seats were filled, as well as the open space; and the vast area, which is about four times the size of Trafalgar-square, was crowded with an enthusiastic "Vive le Roi" shouting concourse of people, civil and military. Detachments from all the Gardes Civiques of Belgium arrived at the railway station about noon. There must have been several thousands of these soldiers present, and the variety of costume made up a very picturesque scene. The men carried a bouquet of flowers or a wreath of bay-leaves on the tops of their muskets. They were received at the station by the Antwerp Legion, and marched, bands playing and colours flying, to the Berchem square. The trades and other societies were also present, and the concourse of people completely occupied the open ground. As far as the eye could reach, there was one mass of people, the black caps of the multitude patched here and there with the waving feathers of some troop of Civic Guard, or diversified with the Flemish banners of some trade society. In the background, the houses were occupied by people who crowded every window and covered every housetop. The inaugural ceremony was conducted by M. le Baron Nottebohm, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and amongst the gentlemen surrounding him were the governor of the province, the military commander of the district, M. Boquet, Baron Luyts, M. Geefs, and many other notabilities. In the course of his speech the president recounted the history of the statue; and, on concluding, the veil was withdrawn, amid the most vociferous shouts of the vast multitude. The statue represents the late King on horseback, in the act of saluting the people. M. Geefs, of Antwerp, one of a family of sculptors whose works decorate many towns in Belgium, is the artist. The late King saw the model, of which he expressed his entire approval; and the present King and Queen also saw it in the atelier of the sculptor. In 1865 the statue was cast in the foundry of the Compagnie Anonyme, at Brussels. It is 14 ft. in height, and is mounted upon a granite pedestal. As soon as it had been uncovered, the oldest commander in the Civic Guard placed a wreath at the base of the statue, while a band played "La Brabançonne," and the people shouted "Vive le Roi!" This was followed, on the part of the Harmonic Society of St. Willebrod, by the performance of a cantata specially composed for the occasion. The enthusiasm of the audience was deeply stirred by the music, and every verse was greeted with great cheering. All the Civic Guard then defiled before the statue; and this was the most exciting scene of the day. A lane was opened with some difficulty through the vast crowd, and each detachment passed before the President of the Chamber and the governor of the province, who stood at the base of the statue. The soldiers hung their caps and shakos on the tops of their muskets, and flung showers of bouquets at the statue. All the bands played, from a fort close by salvoes of artillery were fired, and the air re-echoed with loyal shouts. Each detachment of soldiers was greeted with fresh rounds of cheers, and, finally, the long procession of Civic Guards was closed by a small body of cavalry. Then followed the members of the societies, who flung wreaths and bouquets of flowers in like manner; and when, at length, the last man had passed, the ground was covered thick with flowers and green bay-leaves. The vivas were incessant; and many times the shouts rolled through the vast square, and, swelled by the multitude of voices, filled the air with a grand volume of sound. After the defiling was over, the crowd slowly dispersed.

THE METROPOLITAN GAS SUPPLY.—The special gas committee of the Corporation of London have presented their report. They review the legislation of the past Session, which, combined with the determination of the Metropolitan Board of Works to construct a solid embankment at Blackfriars, it is hoped will ultimately lead to the removal of the gas-works from the neighbourhood of the Temple. The committee of the Corporation were appointed in October, 1865; and the supply of gas was then regulated by the Gas Act of 1860, which fixed the illuminating power of common gas at twelve candles, and the price at 4s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet. The present price and illuminating power are 4s. and fourteen candles; but in 1870 they will be 3s. 9d. and sixteen candles. The price of canal gas of twenty candles will also be reduced from 7s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet to a rate proportional to the price of 3s. 9d. for sixteen candles gas. There are provisions in the new Act under which the price of gas and its illuminating power may, after January, 1870, be diminished or increased; but the committee are confident that if any change were made it would be by way of reduction in price. The committee, in conclusion, congratulate the Court of Common Council on the satisfactory termination of the contest in which they have been engaged during three Sessions of Parliament; and they believe the result of their labours will be to secure an abundant supply of gas of a high illuminating power at a moderate price.





THE EXHIBITION AT HAVRE: MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF LEOPOLD I. AT ANTWERP.





ACCIDENT AT THE AQUEDUCT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IN THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU.



## MACHINERY AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, HAVRE.

THE success of the International Exhibition at Havre may by this time be supposed to have been established, although the grand fêtes will not take place until the visit of the Emperor next month. Excursions, however, are running constantly, and tourists, whose curiosity has been excited by the accounts of the gaities, the bull-fights, the picturesque life at the French seaport, have contrived to make their seaside holiday subservient to a visit to the exhibition, and have consented to bathe in the French manner from the sloping beach in costumes in which they surely must have been doubtful of their own identity. There is much worth seeing at the building where so many objects of manufacture have been collected, however. The first exhibition was maritime, and this has grown out of it, the maritime element being in subjection to a more general display of those arts and manufactures which have an intimate connection with commerce. Our Engraving this week represents the machinery gallery, and, as the most striking object of the Paris Exhibition was certainly the annexe devoted to engines, this gallery is one of the most interesting portions of the show at Havre. The most eminent engineering firms of France have responded heartily to the request of the committee, and the machinery sent is of the same type as that which attracted so much attention at the larger display last year. Indeed, standing in the midst of the gallery, the visitor might almost fancy himself again in the great space of the Champ de Mars, where the mighty monsters are again at work, to his confusion and wonder no less than his admiration.

## ACCIDENT TO THE WORKMEN EMPLOYED AT THE WORKS AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

FOR some time past a very considerable work has been going on in the Forest of Fontainebleau, where the construction of an aqueduct has been commenced, for the purpose of conveying the water of the Vauve to Paris. Our Engraving represents the scene of a painful accident which has just occurred to some of the workmen employed at a spot near the rocks of Bouigny, about half a dozen paces from the road to Nemours. On the 20th ult. a rumour reached Fontainebleau that something serious had happened at the works, and the fears of the people there were shortly confirmed. At the spot mentioned the soil is of so loose and sandy a nature that it is necessary to shore it up with the utmost promptitude as the operations go on; and the subterranean gallery where a roof of masonry was being constructed could only be reached by shafts of considerable depth. It was here, at about half-past seven in the morning, that the unfortunate workmen were surprised by the falling in of the earth, and ten of the labourers were almost instantaneously buried under the superincumbent load of beams and timbers which supported the enormous weight of forty feet of soil. There was no time to save their lives; but two of them, who, though seriously bruised and cut, managed to extricate themselves, ran for assistance, and the authorities of the town immediately repaired to the scene of the catastrophe, accompanied by a gang of men, who, under the command of the principal engineer, commenced digging out the earth, which was so loose and light that it fell together, almost mocking their labours. In about six hours, however, the excavation was made, and the victims were discovered, four of them dead, and two very seriously injured, but still living. The accident has made a very painful impression, and on the funeral of the workmen, which took place on the 22nd ult., great sympathy was expressed for the victims, two of whom have left families to deplore their loss. The Empress by her prompt intervention has, however, endeavored to relieve the distress of the widows and children so suddenly bereaved of support.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal assent was given to numerous Acts, and Parliament was prorogued to Oct. 8, with the usual ceremonial, by a Commission, of which the members present were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Dukes of Beaufort and Buckingham, and the Earl of Devon. Only six Peers attended besides the Commissioners, the Opposition being represented by four ladies. The Queen's Speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, was as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

I am happy to be enabled to release you from your labours, and to offer you my acknowledgments for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

My relations with foreign Powers remain friendly and satisfactory. I have no reason to apprehend that Europe will be exposed to the calamity of war, and my policy will continue to be directed to secure the blessings of peace.

I announced to you at the beginning of this Session that I had directed an expedition to be sent to Abyssinia to liberate my Envoy, and others of my subjects, detained by the Ruler of that country in an unjust captivity.

I feel sure that you will share in my satisfaction at the complete success which has attended that expedition. After a march of 400 miles, through a difficult and unexplored country, my troops took the strong place of Magdala, freed the captives, and vindicated the honour of my Crown; and, by their immediate return, without one act of oppression or needless violence, proved that the expedition had been undertaken only in obedience to the claims of humanity and in fulfilment of the highest duties of my sovereignty.

The cessation of the long-continued efforts to promote rebellion in Ireland has for some time rendered unnecessary the exercise by the Executive of exceptional powers. I rejoice to learn that no person is now detained under the provisions of the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and that no prisoner awaits trial in Ireland for an offence connected with the Fenian conspiracy.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

I have to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have had much satisfaction in giving my assent to a series of measures completing the great work of the amendment of the representation of the people in Parliament, which has engaged your attention for two Sessions.

I have seen with satisfaction that the time necessarily occupied by this comprehensive subject has not prevented you dealing with other questions of great public interest, and I have gladly given my sanction to bills for the better government of public schools, the regulation of railways, the amendment of the law relating to British sea fisheries, and for the acquisition and maintenance of electric telegraphs by the Postmaster-General; and to several important measures having for their object the improvement of the law and of the civil and criminal procedures in Scotland.

By the appointment of a Controller-in-Chief in the War Office a considerable reform in Army administration has been commenced, which, by combining, at home and abroad, the various departments of military supply under one authority, will conduce to greater economy and efficiency both in peace and war.

It is my intention to dissolve the present Parliament at the earliest day that will enable my people to reap the benefit of the extended system of representation which the wisdom of Parliament has provided for them. I look with entire confidence to their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege with which they have thus been invested; and I trust that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the expression of their opinion on those great questions of public policy which have occupied the attention of Parliament and remain undecided may tend to maintain unimpaired that civil and religious freedom which has been secured to all my subjects by the institutions and settlement of my realm.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord STANLEY, answering a question from Mr. Otway, on the authority of the Belgian Minister and our Minister at the Hague, contradicted the

rumour of a projected alliance, offensive and defensive, between France, Belgium, and Holland.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in reply to Lord Elcho, stated that the second company of the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Hertfordshire Rifles had been struck out of the Army List in consequence of insubordination at the Windsor review.

Mr. REARDEN moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act of Union between England and Ireland; but, being again unable to find a seconder, he took nothing by his motion.

At ten minutes past two Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Peers, where the Session was brought to a close with the usual formalities.

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## THE LATEST FRENCH ALLIANCE.

THE dead season has now fairly begun in the political, as in the fashionable and artistic world. For the next few weeks it will be impossible to hear an opera; the picture-galleries will all be closed; and there will be an end to entertainments of all kinds, including Parliamentary debates. The Sovereigns of Europe are going, like ordinary mortals, to the seaside, or to the inland watering-places of Germany, or, as in the case of our own Queen, to the Swiss mountains. The Emperor of Russia has subsided into "Count Borodinski" (rather a warlike and provocative appellation, by-the-way, as far as France is concerned, inasmuch as "Borodinski" is simply the adjective of "Borodino"); the Queen of England is contented to travel as the Countess of Kent. The King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French retain their principal titles; but they, also, are both on the wing. The King of Prussia is to meet, or has already met, his relative, "Count Borodinski," in some less anti-Prussian country than Bavaria, where, in the first instance, it was said that an interview between them would take place. The Empress of the French will before now have received the "Countess of Kent." The Emperor will, according to present appearances, receive no one. It is rumoured that he intends visiting the line of fortresses on the eastern frontier of France, which, by political quidnuncs, would certainly be looked upon as a sort of demonstration against Prussia. Indeed, without waiting for so suggestive a move on the part of Napoleon III., the manufacturers and venders of political gossip have already arranged for him the terms of an alliance between France, Belgium, and Holland, which could only be made in view of hostilities with Prussia. Some time ago, and notably at the date of the Salzburg interview, it was generally believed that France would come to some intimate understanding with Austria; but all that resulted from the meeting was a saying, attributed to the French Emperor, to the effect that he "could not ally himself with a corpse." Austria was no more a corpse after than she was before the interview of Salzburg, and probably what the Emperor's saying really expressed was his mortification at being unable to bring his Austrian cousin to terms.

The writers and correspondents of the French and Belgian papers are evidently resolved that France shall make some sort of alliance, and take some sort of political if not military action this autumn; and the latest report on the subject is, as we before mentioned, that France has entered into a convention with Belgium and Holland by which she takes those countries under her especial protection and guarantees their independence on condition of having the right granted her of marching troops through Belgian and Dutch territory and of occupying a few fortresses on the Belgian frontier. This report is probably no more without foundation than were the first reports of the sale of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to France; but, on the other hand, there is no reason for believing it to be absolutely true in its present shape. France has already, since the Austro-Prussian war, made no less than three distinct attempts to strengthen her position with regard to Prussia. First, there was the affair of the coal districts on the river Saar, and of the fortress of Landau, which, we were told, on no less authority than that of the *Moniteur* itself, were to be ceded to France by way of compensation for the recent Prussian aggrandisements. Of this, though it is tolerably certain that then some compact on the subject had been entered into by the two Governments beforehand, Count Bismarck would not hear; and it may have been quite true, as he alleged, that popular feeling would not allow him to cede one inch of German territory. Then came the Luxemburg arrangement, by which, without consulting Prussia on the subject, France purchased the Grand Duchy, with its power-

ful fortress, from its sovereign, the King of Holland, Prussia forbade the execution of the bargain, and was in her turn called upon to give up the right of garrisoning the fortress. The Prussian soldiers quitted Luxemburg; but France, nevertheless, had a second time been checked in her endeavour to extend her eastern frontier. The Emperor Napoleon next tried to draw Austria into an alliance; and, having failed in his endeavour, may now, as a last resource, be making experiments in connection with Belgium and Holland.

No such compact, however, as is now being discussed in the foreign press generally would be looked upon with favour either by Prussia or by England; and it may be doubted whether Belgium would care to exchange the guarantee of neutrality which she holds from all the principal Powers of Europe for a guarantee from France alone. That, however, is the latest political rumour abroad. It may have been invented merely to occupy the attention of newspaper readers during the dull season; but it is, in all probability, not entirely without basis.

## FATAL PANIC AT A MUSIC-HALL.

A FATAL panic occurred at a music-hall in Manchester on the 31st ult., which is now ascertained to have resulted in the death of twenty-four persons—mostly by suffocation in the crowd—and twelve others hurt, chiefly by internal injuries. It would thus appear that the fatal results were entirely due to the extreme pressure of a great body of people rushing through narrow outlets, and in no instance to a cause at first assigned—that some of the audience threw themselves from the windows. This seems disproved by the fact that, of all the cases treated at the Infirmary, there was only one in which a limb was fractured.

This deplorable accident occurred at a place of amusement known as "Lang's Victoria Music-hall," Victoria Bridge. The rooms in which the entertainments are held occupy the three upper floors of a four-story building, the outer portion of which is a range of shops. Nearly 2000 persons were admitted on the Friday evening at 2d. each, the ordinary price, to witness the benefit performance of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, vocalists. The performances commenced at half-past six. Shortly after ten some of the youths who were in the front part of the audience in the pit, in their eagerness to obtain a better view of what was going on upon the stage, stood upon the benches, one or two of which were broken. Two or three of the lads, who felt themselves falling from the benches, tried to hold themselves up by clutching at a slender gas-pendant. The pipe broke in two, and some one at once plugged it fast with paper. No evil consequences would have followed had not somebody in the pit raised an alarm of "Fire!" There was immediately a rush to the staircase from the two upper galleries.

The staircase is 5 ft. wide, and winds up between walls from the ground floor to the top gallery, with a landing-stage at each gallery. The crush of people attempting to leave was terrific, and appears to have been the sole cause of the loss of life. Mr. Clifford, from the stage, did all he could to allay the panic by telling the people there was nothing to fear if they would only keep their places. All remonstrances were vain. Men and women struggled through the three outlets to a narrow corridor which leads to the common staircase, and precipitated themselves recklessly one over another down the first flight. The degree of pressure at the onset may be judged from the fact that out of an audience of nearly 1000 in the two galleries scarcely a score forebore to join in the scramble. The other half of the audience, who were in the pit, would find comparatively easy egress from a separate staircase. From a quarter past ten to eleven o'clock, twenty-three dead bodies were received at the infirmary. A large number of severely injured cases were also taken to the infirmary, of which ten or eleven were considered so dangerous that they were sent for treatment to the surgical wards. Eight persons, after receiving treatment for bruises and contused wounds, were sent out.

The Victoria Music-hall is a place of humble pretensions, although, apparently, a very popular place of resort. There is little or no attempt at decoration, and the benches and other fittings are constructed with an evident regard for durability under possible rough usage from some of the audience. The dancing-saloon is a separate room entirely, above the music-hall, and was unoccupied at the time of the accident. According to a notice posted up on the premises, boys are not admitted to the music-hall; but it is probable that on occasions of benefit nights the rules of the management are considerably relaxed. Certainly there were many turbulent spirits in the crowd, and several benches were broken and had to be removed some time before the accident occurred which ended so fatally. There was, also, at least one other gaspipe broken in the pit, and safely plugged again, long before the pipe was broken near the stage, as above-mentioned. But this first breakage caused no alarm; indeed, it appeared to be talked of as rather a common occurrence—a piece of mischief such as might be expected from "those lads," and too familiar to cause any disquiet. The nature of the entertainment may be gathered from the fact that the momentary cause of excitement, when the two or three benches gave way at the last, was the event of a "sack race" across the stage.

Even after the rush from the "hall" it is doubtful whether £5 of damage could be found to have been done to the building or its fittings. The principal breakage was that of an iron balustrade, which extended down the middle of the stairway from the galleries. The object of this division was to keep people going up stairs on one side the rail while the other side was free for descending. This firmly-riveted railing was forced out of its fastenings on each step of the stairway by the pressure of the crowd who attempted to pour down it. The barrier removed, the whole five-foot space was left clear. The steps themselves, apart from the width of the stairway, are too narrow for any but careful walking, and for a crowd rushing down it would be little better than descending a ladder. A turn in the stairs forms a very break-neck angle for anybody forced to descend them on the side where, according to rule, he ought only to be going up, with the middle railing to hold on by. In other respects the provision for egress is, probably, no worse than is common at places of public entertainment.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has given his formal consent to the consecration of the Rev. W. K. Macrorie, Incumbent of Accrington, taking place in England, and it is understood that the Duke of Buckingham does not object to a Royal mandate being issued. The Bishop of Capetown leaves England on Sept. 9, and the consecration will therefore, in all probability, take place before that time, as there will be great difficulty in getting the African Bishops together for such a ceremony at Capetown.

DR. HINDS, who about ten years ago resigned the Bishopric of Norwich, has issued a remarkable plea in favour of "the free discussion of religious topics." The pith of his argument appears to be this—that the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles, which treats "Of the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for salvation," does not "prevent the freest discussion on the nature and extent of scriptural inspiration, on the authority of the several scriptures, on the purity of the text, and all that justifies an appeal to them as the Church of England test of doctrine."

THE GENTLEWOMEN'S SELF-HELP INSTITUTION.—The second bazaar sale of this excellent institution was held on the premises, 20, Beesborough-gardens, last Saturday. We understand that regular sales will take place once a month. This will give necessitous ladies a fair chance of getting something regular. Encouraged by the great success that has already attended this movement, the committee are going to make a vigorous effort to establish a home, so that those unfortunate beings who are utterly destitute, of whom there are, unhappily, so many, may find a safe haven until such time as some employment can be found for them.



## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY left Osborne on Wednesday for the Continent. She proceeded to Cherbourg in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Galatea and two Royal yachts acted as an escort. As her Majesty travels as the Countess of Kent there were none of the usual demonstrations on her departure. She arrived in Paris on Thursday, and the Empress of the French made a journey to that city expressly to meet her Majesty.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH will start, in October next, on a cruise, in H.M.S. Galatea, round the world. The trip is expected to last one year and ten months.

THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE of Princess Margaret of Orleans and Prince Theodore of Bavaria, brother of the Empress of Austria, is announced.

THE QUEEN OF GREECE has given birth to a Prince, who has been named Constantine. The event has caused much joy at Athens.

THE QUEEN has forwarded a donation of £100 to the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA, while walking under the colonnade in Ems a few days back, perceived in a shop a marble bust of himself, crowned with a wreath of laurel. Going in, he said to the dealer, "Take off the poor man's head dress; he does not like to see himself made such a show."

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, as a mark of his high personal esteem and admiration of the character and public principles of the late Mr. Cobden, has forwarded the handsome contribution of 1000*l.* to Mr. Charles Greene, hon. sec. to the committee for erecting a memorial to that distinguished statesman at Camden Town.

THE EARL OF SHANNON died, on Saturday night, at St. Ann's-hill, Blarney, where he had long resided. He was in his sixtieth year. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Boyle.

MR. CORRY will be prevented from accompanying his colleagues in the approaching visitation to the dockyards, as his medical advisers consider it necessary to the more complete restoration of his health that he should spend some time at one of the spas in Germany. We understand it is his intention to visit the dockyards privately later in the year.

MR. AND MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS AND FAMILY arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday from Canada.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE has been unanimously elected president of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. Lord Brougham was the last occupant of the office.

GENERAL MEREWETHER has been appointed Commissioner of Scinde.

M. VICTOR HUGO has arrived at Brussels, where he purposes remaining a short time with his family.

SIR RICHARD GLASS announces that the Atlantic cable of 1866 has failed. The news was received from Valencia at 12.35 on Monday afternoon.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH has accepted the Professorship of English and Constitutional History in Cornell's University, United States.

OSCAR BECKER, known for his attempt on the life of the King of Prussia, is reported to have died in the hospital of Alexandria, in Egypt.

VISCOUNT DE KERVIGNEN, the deputy whose name was lately very much before the public in connection with a libel on the *Débat* and other Paris papers, has just died at Madrid from sunstroke.

THE NAME OF MR. GEORGE THOMAS DOO has been included in the civil list pensions for £100 a year, in consideration of his attainments as a line engraver.

BRIGHTON intends to invite the British Association to hold their next annual congress there.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE were last Saturday won easily by a young waterman named Eagleton; Messenger was second, and Hawkins third.

MR. EDMOND BEALES, the President of the Reform League, has accepted an invitation to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the Tower Hamlets. He has issued an address, and expresses himself as confident of the result.

DISASTROUS FLOODS have occurred at Baltimore. Many lives were lost, and property was destroyed to the amount of three millions of dollars.

A MAN SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE, who has been married four times, has lately presented at the baptismal font his thirty-first child.

FRANCE has been the first country to accept the offer of the Ottoman Government to secure to the subjects of a foreign Power the rights to real property in Turkish territory. A similar agreement has been arrived at in reference to English subjects.

THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, the new United States Minister at the Court of St. James's, is expected to arrive at Southampton with his suite, from Baltimore, on the 15th inst., in the North German Lloyd steam-ship Baltimore. Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of the late President of the United States, and her son, are also expected in the same steamer.

MR. GLADSTONE commenced his electioneering campaign in South Lancashire on Wednesday afternoon by addressing a great meeting at St. Helens. The right hon. gentleman met with an enthusiastic reception.

LAMBS have been selling for 10*s.* each, and sheep for 20*s.* each, in the south of England, the farmers having no keep for them.

THE PEACE CONGRESS is to meet this year at Berne, and will sit from the 22nd to the 26th of September.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION opened at Shoburness on Monday. The targets are placed at distances long enough to test severely the practical knowledge of those who point the guns. The great prize of the meeting is that awarded by her Majesty.

A GREAT FIRE took place at Dunkirk on Tuesday evening, by which the Government warehouses on the Marine Quay were destroyed, the loss being estimated at 1,200,000*l.* (448,000*l.*). No lives were lost.

THE TRIAL of the man Harris for the murder of Barnett Zusman, a commercial traveller, which has occupied nearly five days at the Shrewsbury Assizes, terminated, on Wednesday, in a verdict of acquittal.

THE BOROUGH LISTS of the new constituency of Sheffield are now prepared. The old constituency numbers 9136, and to this number the Reform Act will add about 20,000, making the total constituency of the borough at the next election from 29,000 to 30,000.

JOUSOUF KARAM, the Maronite Emir of the Lebanon, is enjoying his pension in travelling about Europe, and is taking his *otium cum dignitate* in the Maronite Convent, near the Colosseum, Rome, while seeing the wonders of the Eternal City.

THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE GOODS STATION AT HUDDERSFIELD, which was burnt down last year, was on Tuesday again the centre of a fire which totally destroyed the goods warehouse.

THE FIRMAN OF INVESTITURE just granted by the Sultan for Prince Milan of Serbia is couched in terms full of deference for Serbia and her new Sovereign, and does not differ materially in form from the firman presented to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern on his accession to the throne of Rumania.

MME. ALEXANDRINE BRIS has just passed a brilliant examination before the Faculty of Sciences at Paris, and obtained the degree of Bachelor. Her intention is to study medicine with a view of obtaining a physician's diploma.

THE BODIES OF A MAN AND WOMAN, closely tied together by the waist, have been taken out of the Seine, near Auteuil. The two had evidently committed a determined suicide. Nothing was found on their persons to lead to their identification.

THE TRAIN SERVICES OF THE MONT CENIS RAILWAY will, in future, be in direct correspondence with the French and Italian railways. Through booking will also commence at the same date. The entire time occupied between Paris and Florence will be reduced to thirty-six hours, and the letters will be delivered a day earlier in Florence.

THE HACKNEY CARMEN OF BELFAST are on strike, and their vehicles have been removed from the streets. The Town Council required them to place the number of each car conspicuously on the back, not in small figures on the shaft, as at present, and the carmen refuse to ply until the order is rescinded.

SOME VELOCIPED AMATEURS OF MARSEILLES are arranging a long journey with this new means of locomotion. The velocipedes are to start from Marseilles for Genoa, by Corniche. From Genoa they are to proceed to Turin and Susa, over Mont Cenis, and return to Marseilles by the Valley of the Rhone.

VISITORS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM who are interested in the new poem ascribed to Milton may see this now celebrated manuscript, and judge for themselves as to the calligraphy and signature attached to the poem. The book in which it is contained has been made a "select" one, and may be seen in Case XII. of "Books with Autographs," in the King's Library.

THE STOCK OF OAKUM PICKED BY PAUPERS has accumulated so much that the workhouse authorities can get no more to pick, although they would do it gratis. The St. Pancras guardians are therefore employing their outdoor poor in chopping wood as a male labour-test. This kind of labour is profitable.

TWO MOUNTAINS ARE NOW ON FIRE IN WALES, one in North and another in South Wales. They are seen smoking by day, and at night they are occasionally in flames. One of them is near Newport, in Monmouthshire. They appear likely to burn until all the furze, herbage, weeds, and peat on them are consumed, unless wet weather sets in.

THE MAYOR OF LEEDS, last Saturday night, issued a proclamation announcing that a previous mandate respecting the capture of stray dogs was withdrawn. A little later the fastenings of the temporary kennels on the Townhall premises were unlocked, the dogs taken into custody under the first proclamation were released, and turned out to find their way home as best they could.

## METROPOLITAN CABS AND RAILWAYS.

ON the evening of the 30th ult. an open-air meeting was held in Cumberland Market, Regent's Park, to adopt measures to put an end to the railway privilege cab system. It was announced to be a meeting of cabdrivers, but only about a fourth of those present—4000 persons—were connected with the cab interest. Mr. B. Pearce, who took the chair, spoke strongly against the system, and said if the privileged men refused to bring their cabs to the railway stations they would be supported. If £1000 were wanted next week it would be forthcoming, and £1000 would come, if needed, the week after that. Mr. Sawyer moved and Mr. Towell seconded the first resolution:—"That on account of the inconsistent and unjust action of various railway companies of the metropolis in continuing the privileged cab system, and as the prayer of the memorial presented has been refused—namely, that every cabdriver who takes a fare to the railway station should be permitted to carry one from it—we, the non-privileged cabdrivers, deem it our duty to resist by all legitimate means this oppressive monopoly; and whatever inconvenience, in this unfortunate strife, the public may suffer, they will have to charge it upon the tyranny and exclusiveness of the several railway companies." The resolution was carried. Mr. Sellers then moved and Mr. R. Evans seconded, "That this meeting approves the means adopted for the purpose of abolishing the railway privilege system, and undertakes not to ply for hire at any railway station, or on any rank in the neighbourhood of a station, after a certain date to be fixed at a general meeting of the trade." The resolution was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Barnes, the last resolution was passed: "That the cabdrivers earnestly solicit a generous public to assist them in their efforts to abolish the railway privilege system, by refusing to employ privileged cabs." A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

(From the "Daily News.")

The rapidly increasing extension of our metropolitan railway system is evidently beginning to seriously affect the pecuniary interests of the London cab-trade. A few years since, when omnibuses and cabs formed almost the only means of conveyance between the City and the suburbs, and when railway passengers from the provinces found their journey suddenly terminated at Paddington, Nine-Elms, or some other station equally inconveniently distant from the heart of the metropolis, the London cab-drivers had a busy time of it. There was a perpetual stream of cab-traffic pouring to and from between the various railway termini, the City, and the suburbs. "Long fares" were plentiful, and the profits of cab-drivers and proprietors rose proportionately. The demand for cabs was continually on the increase, and with it came a continual development of the much denounced "privilege" system, whereby certain cabs on payment of a fixed annual sum, are permitted, under given regulations, to ply for hire within the various railway stations. This custom is said to have originated with the Great Western Railway Company, who, on the completion of their line to Paddington, undertook to ensure a proper supply of cab accommodation for such of their passengers as might require the same. It, however, frequently occurred that the number of privileged cabs at the various stations was considerably short of the demand; in which case the services of the different vehicles plying for hire outside the station were speedily brought into requisition. The possibility of such a contingency was always sufficient to ensure a goodly muster of non-privileged cabs outside the stations on the arrival of any important train. These were the halcyon days of the metropolitan cab trade.

But a change was silently impending. With the development of the suburban traffic enjoyed by the North London, Metropolitan, and other minor railways, their extension into the City, and their increasing connection with the London termini of the Great Northern, Great Western, Midland, and other leading lines, the more profitable portion of the cabdriver's business gradually began to diminish. Long fares became the exception, and short fares the rule. This loss of remunerative custom was considerably increased by the growing competition of the omnibuses, the proprietors of which were also suffering from the increase of metropolitan railway accommodation. New omnibus routes were continually being opened into neighbourhoods where previously cabs had long enjoyed the monopoly of public conveyance. At the same time there was a general lowering of omnibus fares. On the opening of the Metropolitan Railway between Baker-street and St. John's-wood, nearly one half the omnibuses plying to and from the Swiss Cottage were removed to other routes. Simultaneously with this, the cabdrivers in the neighbourhood of the new stations experienced a considerable diminution of business. People would not pay a shilling or eighteenpence for a cab ride when the journey could be performed more comfortably and speedily for less than half those sums. In this is to be found the real secret of the present unsatisfactory condition of the cab trade. No wonder that the amount of competition among the cabdrivers is daily becoming more strong. They are suffering from decreased custom and increased competition. Long fares have almost become a thing of the past. They have now each to put up with a few short fares, not infrequently finding themselves out of pocket after all actual expenses have been paid. Hence the growing resentment entertained by the cabmen towards the railways. They argue that, inasmuch as the railways have withdrawn so large a portion of custom from the cabs, it is only fair that they (the cabs) should have free access to the railway stations.

To effect this object, a strike against the various railway companies is seriously contemplated. Encouraged by the leaders of the recently formed "Metropolitan Licensed Cabdrivers' Association," a very considerable proportion of the cabdriving community have undertaken, after a day yet to be named, not to ply at any railway station or at any rank in the neighbourhood of a station. It is difficult to perceive how this determination can seriously affect the interest of the railway companies, unless the privileged cabs join in the movement, and of this there is little sign. If the non-privileged cabdrivers refuse, when required, to convey passengers to the railway stations, they will find their licenses endangered; if they absent themselves from the neighbourhood of the stations, they will occasion an increase in the number of privileged cabs. In either case they are likely to defeat their cherished purpose without gaining any equivalent. Nor would it be prudent to rely on the support of the railway-travelling public. These latter cannot be expected to approve of a movement entailing considerable inconvenience and loss of time on themselves. Besides, the cab community are less unanimous on this question than was the case during the famous "No Lamps" agitation. Many of them appear instinctively to feel that the probabilities of defeat are greater than those of success. Moreover, it is by no means certain that the pecuniary value of the object desired is worth the cost of the struggle requisite to achieve it. The cab accommodation now afforded at each of the metropolitan stations is amply sufficient for all ordinary requirements, and there is little room for further enlargement. The example of the Waterloo station, where the free-cab system is adopted, certainly does not afford much evidence in favour of the contemplated strike. In some respects the Waterloo station system will not bear comparison, so far as the safety and convenience of the public are concerned, with that in force elsewhere.

The truth is, the cab proprietors and drivers have wholly mistaken the character of the change which has overtaken their trade. When the omnibuses found their custom departing, they at once lowered their fares and made up by numerous small fares the amount which they had previously obtained by means of a comparatively few high fares. But cab fares cannot be profitably reduced at present, in consequence of the heavy duties and numerous restrictions to which they are exposed. It has been very correctly pointed out by an intelligent cab proprietor that the number of licensed cabs in the metropolis is 5877; and that, allowing £50 as the average value of a cab and two horses—an estimate certainly not over the mark—the aggregate worth of this cab property may be assumed at £293,850. This pro-

perty is subject to an annual duty of £100,000, or more than one third of the capital represented. Now, it is the existence of this preposterous amount of taxation which really lies at the root of the cab difficulty. With heavily-taxed cabs we had dear bread and limited consumption. With excessively-taxed cabs we have an undue proportion of bad vehicles and enhanced cost of conveyance. It is not by striking against the railways that the cab trade will improve its condition. The true way to effect this is by procuring a diminution of cab taxation; also by a better system of police regulations, and an increase of standing-room for vehicles, so as to obviate the necessity which at present compels more than half the metropolitan cabs to be ceaselessly crawling about the streets in search of fares. With better cabs, lower fares, and increased accommodation for the public, ample and profitable employment would be speedily secured for the whole cabdriving community. Cabs would become a greater necessity than ever, and their drivers would find, in the rapid increase of small fares, employment more constant and remunerative than is possible under the existing system.

## LANDING ICE AT CHELSEA.

IN the early part of each year immense quantities of ice are brought to this country, principally from Norway; and the ice is stored in various parts of the metropolis near the river, in buildings specially erected for the purpose. We this week publish an illustration of the landing of the ice at the wells of Messrs. Charles, at Chelsea. The ice, as most people are aware, is sent over in blocks weighing from 1 cwt. to 2 cwt. each; and, after being discharged from vessels in the docks or river, is conveyed in lighters to the stores. These wells or stores are specially constructed of a double boarding, stuffed with sawdust; and the ice is packed closely piled up in successive layers, until the building is quite full. The separate pieces of ice in a short time form one immense block, which has to be broken up by crowbars, &c., when wanted for use.

The front of the building has a series of doors or stages into which the ice is passed to be stored, and from which it is taken, so that no space is lost by flooring; the contents of the whole interior being, when full, as before stated, one solid piece of ice many hundreds of tons in weight. It is difficult to ascertain the exact quantity imported into this country, but, as we are informed that this one store will hold about 3400 tons, and that it is filled and emptied about three or four times a year, that gives for one store alone an annual consumption of over 10,000 tons.

The preservation of ice, which now forms so large an item in the daily consumption of London, and is, moreover, extensively used in the treatment of disease, has within the last few days been discussed in a variety of letters in the newspapers. A gentleman, who signs himself "Ex-Wenham," gives the following as his experience on this subject:—

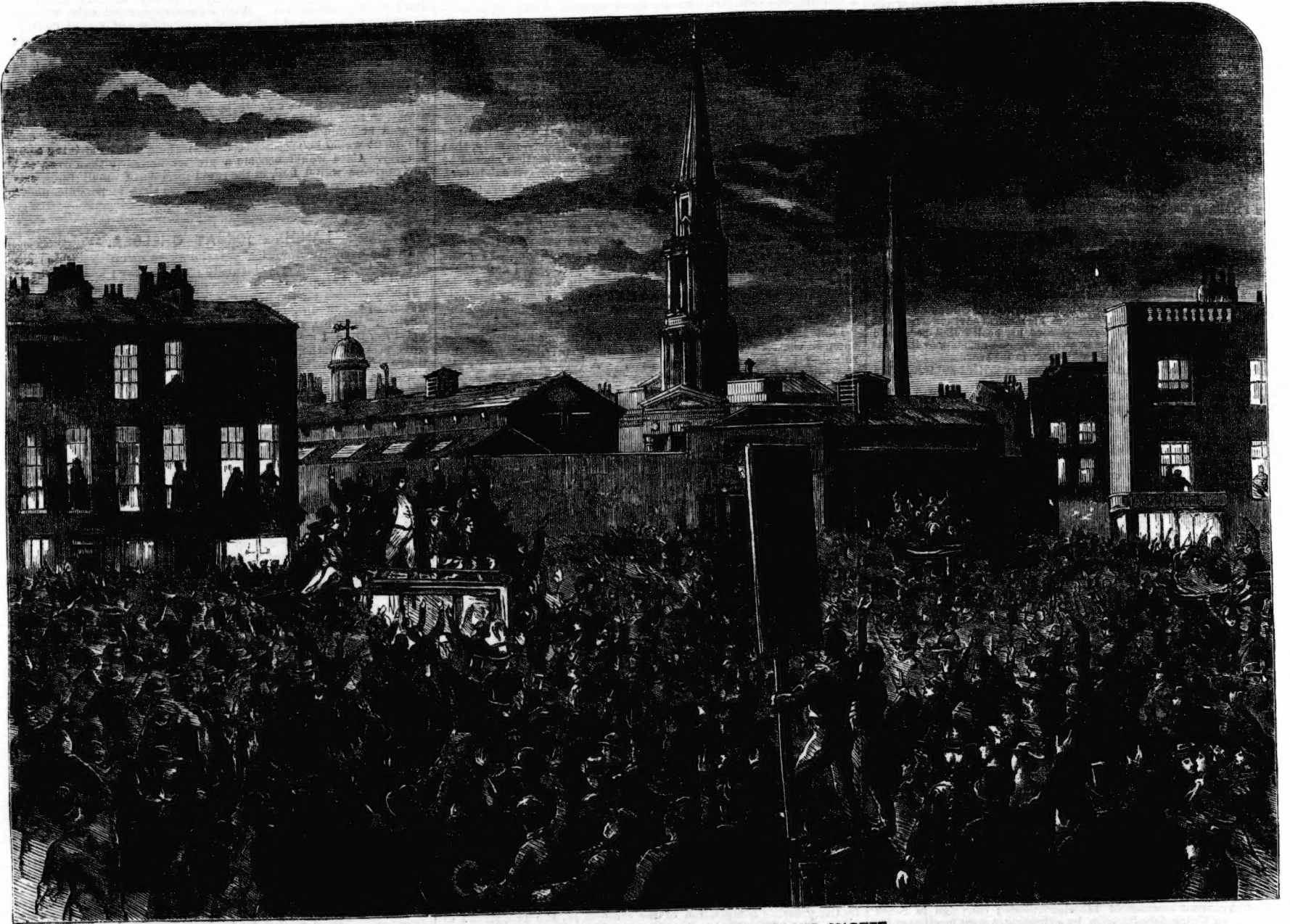
"As one of the originators of the scheme of importing Wenham Lake ice from America, and one formerly largely interested (although now no longer so) in that immensely successful enterprise; and as the original instructor of the English public in the use as well as in the preservation of 'lake ice,' as distinguished from 'rough ice,' I may pretend to some knowledge of the subject; and I beg to say that, although the cost of a refrigerator or ice-box may be reduced to a minimum by coarseness of manufacture and absence of finish, economy may be carried too far, and no box will prevent or even retard the melting of ice which does not combine the following conditions:—1. It must have double sides, bottom, and lid, with the space between the two casings filled by some non-conducting substance capable of being closely packed, in order to prevent the action of the external temperature. 2. The inner lid or cover must be practically, if not hermetically, airtight, in furtherance of the same result. If external air enters, it will bring its own temperature with it. 3. There must be a drainage pipe at bottom to carry off instantaneously every drop of water formed by the melting of the ice, and this pipe must either be fitted with a 'trap' or curved in such a way as to prevent air from coming in where the water goes out. The necessity for excluding air is already explained; but it is very hard to make people believe that it is even more indispensable to carry off every drop of water. Ice has no such enemy as water. Expose a piece of ice weighing, say, 25 lb. to the air at a temperature of 75 deg., but so placed that it is perfectly drained, and at the end of twenty-four hours it will scarcely have disappeared. Wrap the same piece of ice in three or four thicknesses of blanket or flannel, and place it in a small tub exposed to the same temperature as before, and as the water filters through the blanket the ice will 'stand in its own water,' and be all dissolved in five or six hours. Wrap the same piece of ice carefully in a blanket, and place it on a grating, or on four crossed sticks, so that no water can accumulate underneath, and at the end of three or even four days it will not have entirely melted. Ice has two 'natural enemies'—warm air and water; but the latter is by far the more deadly. Water at 40 deg. will melt ice with ten times the rapidity of air at 80 deg. Dry sawdust is not a bad protector, and for ice in large quantities is the best; but for blocks not exceeding 50 lb. 'there is nothing like flannel.' From what I have already said, it is evident that your correspondent who recommends putting ice in a tin saucepan before burying it in sawdust is ignorant of the effect that will be produced by the water which it will at once begin to form. If he must use a saucepan, let him first punch a hole in its bottom. Pure ice is now in such universal use, both as a medicine and as a necessary rather than a luxury, that it will hardly be believed that the presence of cholera in 1849 almost stopped its use; and people will smile when I say that Mr. Staples, of the Albion, in 1846 told me that, if he were to put lumps of ice in dishes on the table at any of his public dinners, with a view to the guests putting it in their wine, it would destroy his reputation. 'It may do in America, Sir,' said he; 'but believe me you will never get people to do it in England.' How very true!"

THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY COMPANY, taking advantage of the powers just obtained from Parliament, have raised their fares. The fares between London Bridge and Gipsy-hill (return tickets), which used to be 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* 2*d.*, and 10*d.*, for first, second, and third class respectively, are now 2*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*, and 1*s.* 2*d.*—showing an advance of from 36 to 50 per cent; whilst on other parts of the line the increase is 10 to 50 per cent. Beyond a notice that a "revision" of fares would take place on Aug. 1, the public had no intimation of the proposed rise. A similar rise has taken place on the London, Chatham, and Dover line; and also, in some instances, on the South-Eastern.

THE IRISH CHURCH COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.—The material points of the recommendations contained in the Irish Church Commissioners' report are said to be these:—A reduction in the number of dioceses from twelve to eight, by distributing Cashel, Kilmore, Meath, and Kildare amongst the adjoining sees; the lowering of the incomes of the Bishops to £3000 each, with £500 extra for those who have to attend in the House of Lords; the reduction of the income of the Primate to £6000, and the holder of the see of Dublin to £5000, should he remain an Archbishop, and to £4500 should he be turned into a Bishop; the abolition of all cathedral establishments except those attached to the eight surviving sees; a reduction in the salaries of the Deans and in the number of Archdeacons; the giving of encouragement to tenants under church leases to purchase the perpetuity; and the relieving of Incumbents from the management of glebe lands. Sundry recommendations affecting the distribution of incomes are included in the report.

THREATENING TRADE NOTICES.—The threatening notices received by various building firms in London, purporting to come from "The General Secret Committee," are, we are assured by Mr. R. Hartwell, secretary to the London Working Men's Association, mere hoaxes. He says: "The notices, a copy of which I have seen, are written in a cramped and evidently disguised hand. I will take upon myself to assure any of the employers who may have received these notices—and numbers have been received not noticed in the papers—and who may feel uneasy on the subject, that they have not the slightest cause for alarm; they may feel quite certain that no 'Secret Committee' of trade unionists exists in London for any purpose whatever, and anyone who knows the least about the trade unionists of London and their modes of action would know that any member having the folly or temerity to suggest such a committee would be at once put down and most probably expelled from his society." Mr. George Potter writes to the same effect; and Messrs. Pontifex and Wood, who have received one of these notices, regard them in a similar light.





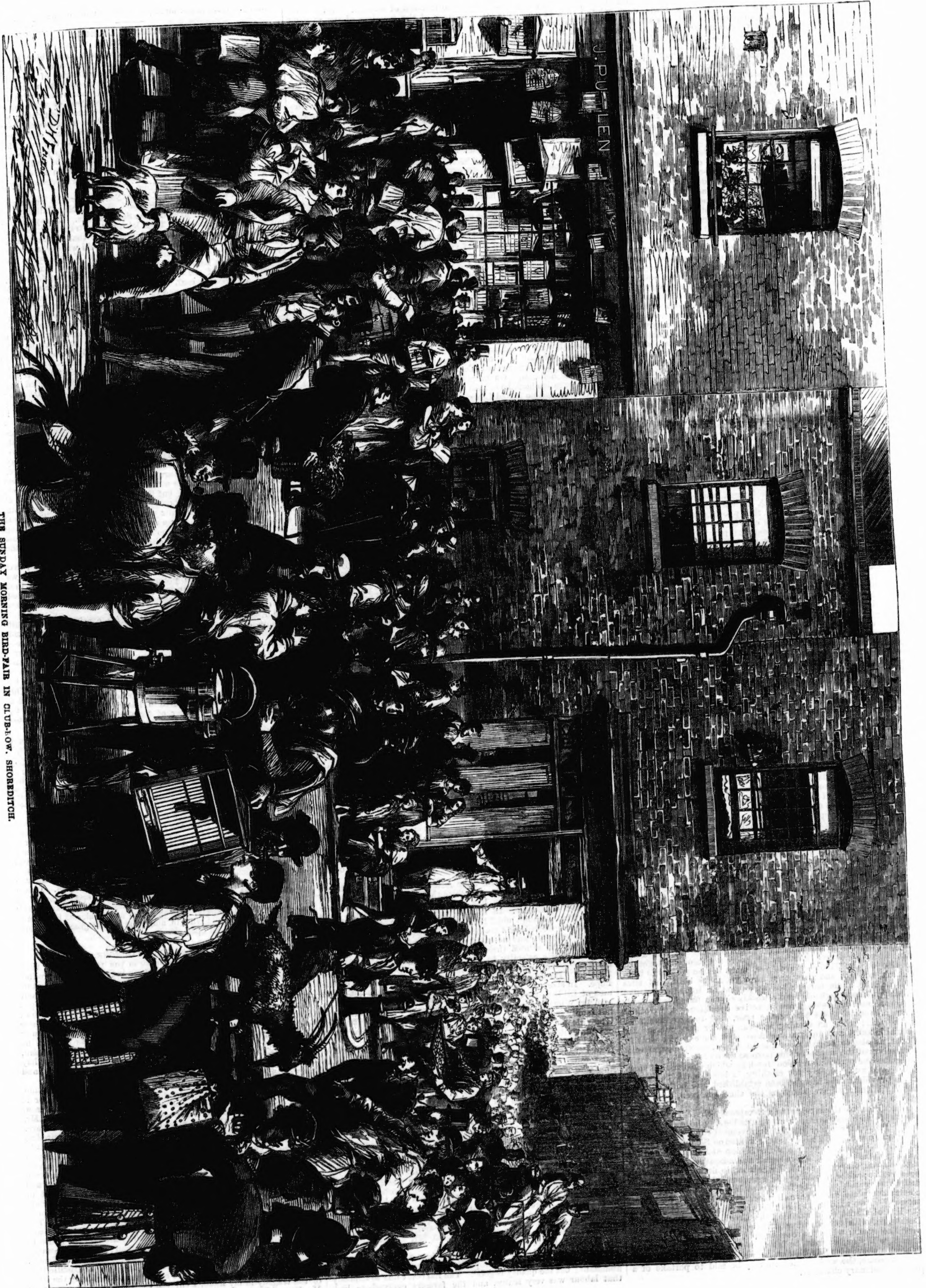
ANTI-RAILWAY CAB MONOPOLY: MEETING IN CUMBERLAND MARKET.



LANDING ICE AT CHELSEA.



AUGUST 8, 1908



THE SUNDAY MORNING BIRD-FAIR IN CLUB-LOU, SHOREDITCH.



## SUNDAY BIRD FAIR IN SHOREDITCH.

FOR the last twenty-five years or more Club-row, Shoreditch, and the neighbourhood, have been rendered somewhat notorious by the Sunday morning bird fair held in that quarter. Here, from about 10.30 a.m. till 1.30 p.m. every Sunday, are congregated men and lads from all parts of the metropolis: some with birds (canaries, linnets, &c.), others with pigeons, fowls, dogs, white mice, and so on. Now and then may be seen a goat, and horses and ponies are occasionally trotted up and down to show their paces. In fact, Sunday in Club-row is like Vanity Fair turned upside down and all the respectability taken out of it. Instead of the hymn of praise or the sound of the gospel, there is a mingled hubbub of sounds, in which the clacking of geese, the clucking of fowls, and the singing of birds, are discordantly blended with the yelping of dogs, the clattering of horses' hoofs, and the whistling and shoutings of men, the whole effect of the discord being heightened and elaborated by the inharmonious strains of a chorus of sherbet-sellers, cake and fruit vendors, dealers in ginger-beer and groundsel, periwinkles and potatoes, and all those innumerable commodities which can only be purchased in this locality once a week, because the denizens rarely spend money at any other period. Occasionally, the evenness of melody is varied by the awful exclamations proceeding from an assembly of unkempt men, women and boys quarrelling over a warmly-contested point on the subject of *meum et tuum*. As the day wears on strange-looking and nondescript individuals are seen to arrive, and begin to congregate in small bodies, some carrying long, closely-covered cases across their backs, and others carefully-concealed cages under their arms. This is the commencement of the Sunday bird fair. Here may frequently be found the strangest collection of artificial living birds exhibited in the universe. Birds that would puzzle Buffon as to species, of brilliant plumage and wonderful topknots, that drop off in the most marvellous manner in a very short space of time; sparrows and linnets transformed into canaries, sporting a bran-new coat of yellow; and "extraordinary specimens" of the feathered tribe, caught, a few hours previously, on the Hackney marshes, one of which, perhaps, by a swift change of nationality, comes out unblushingly as a "beautiful thing, Sir, just brought over by a sailor from Timbuctoo (or Constantinople); and I'll sell it to you, Sir, for 4s. 6d., although Jack told me solemnly not to take less than half a guinea." Incredulous as it may appear, there are persons gullible enough to believe the story, and hand over the 4s. 6d. for a spotted sparrow; while the short-cropped vender gives a side-wink to his neighbour Joe, as much as to say, "Done another flat!" This sort of thing goes on until the fair is over, and then the members of the "fancy" disperse and stroll about the streets, peering into the windows of the regular professors of the trade, and examining with curious eagerness the varied treasures within.

To take a general glance of the neighbourhood, what a singular spectacle does it present! The rickety, tumble-down old houses, with smoky walls and paint-denuded doors, with broken windows, ornamented with brown paper or stuffed up with old linen! The shattered roofs, high on the top of which are perched the pigeon-houses, built perilously among the lank, red-potted chimneys! Along the street are numerous shops, mainly devoted to the exposition of natural history. Bird-cages, rabbit-hutches, fowl-pens, dog-kennels, all tenanted with innumerable occupants, whose owners are anxiously awaiting the opportunity of a sale. Sunday and week day alike, business is carried on, and only in a few instances is it thought necessary to put up a solitary shutter. And then listen to the conversation! Here is a circle of men discussing the rare merits of a pair of bulldogs, or betting on the skill and prowess of some particular rat-dog. Yonder the point of debate is the quality and beauties of sundry fowls. Further on, a singing-match between rival birds forms the topic of conversation; and there, again, the laugh is raised at the ingenious manner in which "Bill" has been swindling a "dandy from the West-End out of half a sovereign for a painted canary." Only this is not the kind of language they put it in, their peculiar dialect being such as to require another dictionary than Webster's to make it at all comprehensible. If you go on the other side of the way a number of men will be seen gazing up to the sky, uttering ejaculatory comments of approval or disappointment, or else keeping up a perpetual Babel of confusion. The reason for this is that a pigeon-match is taking place, and the arrival of the favourite birds is anxiously awaited.

Such are some of the scenes that are taking place, Sunday after Sunday, in the midst of this great metropolis. They might well be termed "Lord's Day Observances in Shoreditch." While missionaries are going abroad to China, to India, to America, and other parts of the globe, to carry the Gospel to the heathen, we have in the very centre of our civilisation thousands of presumed-to-be Christian human beings to whom the untutored Indian savage is a *Christian* of morality. True, there are churches and chapels, missions and Sunday-schools, and hard-working, earnest-minded ministers of religion, even in this region; but they are unequal to the magnitude of the task, or to produce a perceptible impression upon the mass of iniquity that surrounds them.

Our Engraving represents the scene presented to the eye of the observer at the corner of Club-row and Anchor-street, where stands the mission-house (comprising temporary church, infant school, and residence) of the newly-formed ecclesiastical district of Holy Trinity, Shoreditch, the object contemplated in the establishment of which was the reclamation of that moral wilderness. This district is formed partly out of Shoreditch and partly out of Bethnal-green, and contains a population of 6000. The Rev. W. H. Jenkins, formerly Curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster, is Incumbent, and resides with his family amongst his parishioners. The temporary church (a large room) was opened for Divine service, under the Bishop of London's license, on Oct. 20, 1867, on which Sunday morning six people from the district came to the service. There is yet but a small morning congregation. In the evening, however, larger numbers of poor are brought together, as also on the Thursday evenings, when Divine service is held. Church, schools, and parsonage have yet to be built, and sites obtained, let alone money; but at present an infant school and Sunday afternoon school, besides weekly classes for girls for reading, &c., and for sewing, are in active operation. A parochial mission woman works among the poor, and induces habits of saving, &c.; while an evening scripture-reader also pursues his special labours, and an earnest endeavour is made to win souls to Christ, as also to teach the people to help themselves, and avail themselves of the means for this purpose set on foot.

Besides the parochial mission fund, in which the smallest sums can be put away weekly for clothing, bedding, blankets, flannel, &c., a provident fund has also been established, and both of these useful institutions have, short as the time has been, been made good use of.

In addition to the service at the temporary church, a service is also held on Sunday evenings at a large lodging-house in the district. During the winter months improvement classes for men are held twice a week, and a bible class for women on Sunday afternoons. A grant was made last year from the Bishop of London's Fund for putting the mission building in repair and adapting the room (now used as a temporary church) for Divine worship, fitting the same with benches, &c.; while, thanks to the generous aid of private friends and former parishioners, the Incumbent has been able to provide communion plate, and to have all "decently and in order for Divine service." Two windows at the end of the room, with subjects from the life of Christ (in diaphanities), the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Decalogue, with two illuminated texts, diffuse a religious spirit over the room; while the comfortable, open seats, free to all comers, will soon, we trust, be full to overflowing, and give reason to erect a church for this district, in which at present, and for a while to come, the work carried on may be said to partake of a purely missionary character.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

I CALCULATE that more than 200 of the members of the existing Parliament will not be members of the next. Every general election sends us on the average about 150 new men; but at the next general election there will probably be more contests than we have ever had, and, of course, more chances of change. But, besides this, an unusually large number of the members of the existing Parliament mean voluntarily to retire. I should not be surprised if we were to get 250 new men. And now, what will be the character of the new House? Will there be any artisans in it? Possibly there may be a few, I think; but certainly not many. I shall be very much surprised to see half a dozen returned. At present I see no probability of the return of half that number. On the whole, I am not inclined to believe that the character of the new Parliament will be very different to that of the existing Parliament and its predecessors. I am not now alluding to the strength of the two parties, but to the culture and social position of the members. There will be, I suspect, in the new Parliament, as there have been in all modern Parliaments, Lords, Barons, many-acred squires, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, &c., in the proportions usual of late. The traders have rather tended towards trenching upon the aristocratic class, and perhaps they may be somewhat stronger in the new House than they ever were. But there will be no violent irruption of traders, we may be sure. But we must bear in mind this fact—the next House of Commons must not be taken as a criterion of future Houses. In the first place, not more than half the men who, under the new Act, have a right to vote will get on to the register. Of this we may be certain. Thousands of the new men have no idea how to get their names registered; and in many places—perhaps in most places—the organisations for registering voters are very imperfect. It will take several years to get these organisations into perfect working order; and, lastly, the lower class of voters does not know, at present, its power. It has not tried it, and cannot know it. It will learn much at the next election, much more at the next, and so on, till, at length, it will come to know its giant strength and how to use it like a giant.

The Liberal party will be stronger—I think it will have a hundred majority; but it will not be, except on certain subjects (the Irish Church for one), a united party. We have had no united Liberal party for ten years. Some people think that the Liberals were united under Lord Palmerston: there never was a greater mistake. Lord Palmerston kept in power by adroitly playing Radicals against Conservatives, and anon Conservatives against Radicals. On more than one occasion he would, but for Conservative help, have been turned out of office. I say again, we have had no united Liberal party for ten years—that is, a party always at the call of the whip—always ready to follow its leader; and I do not believe that we shall ever have such a party again.

Gladstone, with his Irish Suspensory Bill, has achieved a marvel—he has awakened from his torpor his Grace the Duke of Portland, that sleeping beauty, whom we thought nothing could awaken. He has been a Peer of the realm fourteen years; but has any common mortal ever heard or seen the Duke of Portland? He seems all this time to have slept, like hibernating animals—now, however, he has awakened into life. Strange things have happened since he sank into slumber. Disraeli's leap in the dark over Niagara made a splash almost loud enough to wake the dead; but still his Grace slept on. Gladstone, however, has roused him, and now he means to do—or die. He intends, it is said, to oust Lord Edward Clinton from North Nottinghamshire, if he can. At him the opposition there is aimed, one would think, and not at Mr. Speaker; for Mr. Speaker, you know, is of no politics. Moreover, Mr. Speaker married Lady Charlotte Bentinck, sister of the Duke, though that fact alone, perhaps, would not save him, for in politics you are called upon to hate father and mother, and brother and sister, for the cause's sake. Thus the Duke of Marlborough turned out of Woodstock his brother, Lord Arthur Churchill; and the Marquis of Bute intends to oust his first cousin, Colonel Stuart. Then, we must remember the marriage between Mr. Speaker and Lady Charlotte was never very palatable to the Portland family. There was an inodorous smell of trade about these Denisons not pleasant to the ducal nostrils; though, for that matter, it is probable that Bentinck Herr Van Dippenham, of Overysel, the ancestor of this lordly race, was himself nearly or remotely connected openly or secretly with traders. The Duke, I see, has made his voice heard in Fifeshire, where he has lands, obtained by his marriage with the eldest daughter and coheir of Major-General John Scott, of Balcomie, in that county. But, the power of the Duke notwithstanding, I should think Sir Robert Anstruther is safe. Fifeshire has never returned a Conservative since the Reform Bill of 1832, and it is hardly likely it will spot its fair fame, even at the bidding of a Duke.

In a leading article in the *Daily News*, the other day, I found a reference to a letter printed a few days previous about the election proceedings in West Cornwall, which stated that the Liberals of West Cornwall are no longer disposed to continue the joint return of a Tory and a Liberal rather than disturb the county. This surprised me, because I know that West Cornwall, ever since the first Reform Bill, has always returned two Liberals without opposition. There has been no contest in that division of Cornwall since the passing of the Reform Bill. I suppose the writer must have meant East Cornwall. I did not see the letter referred to, and know not who "the good man" that the Liberals have secured is. But I know who ought to be the member for East Cornwall—Sir John Trelawny, of Trelawny, ought to be the man.

I do sincerely hope that Sir John Acton will beat Mr. Whitmore at Bridgenorth. Sir John's speech to the electors is real sterling stuff. But then Sir John has been long known as one of the ablest men of the day. In 1859 he was elected for Carlisle, and sat for that borough until 1865. At the general election in that year he was elected by a majority of two over Mr. Whitmore for Bridgenorth; but was unseated on a scrutiny. When he stood for Carlisle he uttered these memorable words:—"Every day of Tory rule is a calamity to the Irish nation and the Catholic religion." Sir John is a Catholic, but not properly a Roman Catholic. He does not believe in the temporal dominion of the Pope. In short, he is a *rara avis*, a truly Liberal Catholic. The men of Bridgenorth ought not to hesitate a moment between him and Mr. Whitmore, who has nothing whatever to recommend him but family influence. It may not be generally known that Earl Granville married the widowed mother of Sir John. She is the only daughter of the Duke of Dalberg.

Lord Hotham, the member for the East Riding, intends to retire from Parliament. He came into the House first in 1820, and has sat through thirteen Parliaments. There is nobody in the House now who was there before that year. Colonel Peers Williams was also elected in 1820. The House has therefore, strictly speaking, two fathers. There is this, though, to be said of these two—Lord Hotham was always in his place, Colonel Peers Williams never came except he was sent for to vote. Lord Hotham is, I fancy, the last of our Waterloo men. He is not a very old man. He was born in 1794, and is therefore only seventy-four, which is no great age as times go now. Mr. Barrow, the member for South Nottinghamshire, is eighty-four, and is still hearty and active. Mr. Hadfield, the member for Sheffield, is eighty-two. Both these gentlemen expect to come back again, and Lord Hotham might return if he were so minded. The East Riding certainly would not reject him, and to all appearance he is good for another ten years. But he sighs for retirement, and so farewell to him! A kindlier, more honest, more thoroughly respected man never sat in the House. For my part, I should like to see him dismissed with the chorus, "For he's a jolly good fellow, and so say all of us," members all upstanding, uncovered, and Mr. Speaker leading. Fancy it, Mr. Editor!

This week I shot by train fifty miles into the country. The harvest is all in. The wheat crops are excellent. Barley is not so abundant; but the quality is good. The harvest came so suddenly that labour was very scarce, and the farmers everywhere had,

when possible, to have recourse to reaping-machines. Some of the big, game-preserving landlords, though, would not allow their tenants to use the reaping-machine, because it cuts the stubble so short that there is not left sufficient cover for the partridges. Cobden always said that game-preserving was opposed to good farming. Here is one more proof of the truth of the saying.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.  
THE MAGAZINES.

In the *Cornhill* Mr. Arnold concludes, not too soon, his "Anarchy and Authority" papers. I have already said, and I repeat, Mr. Arnold is a most insidious ally of the new theories of despotism; the most insidious. But there is not room here to uncover his devices. The best way to treat these elegant writers, with their masked haughtiness, is to use them. Treat them, as often you can, to a taste of their own quality. They write jesuitically; quote them jesuitically—of course, I do not mean misrepresent them; but turn their own phrases against them at every opportunity. Nothing will make them so savage, or go so far towards baffling them. The paper on "Coast Defence" is deeply interesting, especially the account of Captain Moncrieff's plan of utilising the rebound-force of a gun. The essay, "How to Form a Good Taste in Art," is more pedagogic than was made necessary by its intention, but it is worth reading.

Mr. Andrew Halliday, in *London Society*, says he never met a man who had been to Stoke-Poges. Wrong, Mr. Halliday; you have met me, and I have been to Stoke-Poges. He says he does not know where Stoke is. Then let him take train to Slough, and ask again. He says he has an impression that Stoke is a very quiet place. Ah! ye gods, how quiet! I could write a one-volume idyll—and, by the Lord Harry, I will!—about a day I spent there once. Oh! ye dear young ladies, whom I saw sketching in the churchyard of the immortal "Elegy," I have not forgotten a feature, a ribbon, a curl, or an attitude! But let me advise Mr. Halliday to go to Stoke, and to Burnham Beeches, and to Beaconsfield, and to read "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" beforehand. I doubt if there is any place so near London as Stoke where so profound a sense of rural quiet can be had. And, by-the-by, I met a young rustic girl there who might have sat for Hetty Sorrel. Of course, I pretended not to know my way, in order to have an excuse for speaking to her—but that's for the idyll when I write it.

The *People's Magazine* contains a woodcut from a picture by Gustave Doré which is worth framing. A Tyrolean (?) is smoking his pipe against a tree. A young girl, seated, with braided hair, is playing a guitar laid on a table, and three children are listening. The subject and the treatment are very, very pretty. A correspondent was once angry with me for using so many "verbs" in my praises; but I mean to use a good many more yet.

The *Leisure Hour* more than maintains all its old characteristics. It has recently contained two papers about the Water Cure—both, apparently, by the same hand. One of the papers—an account of a derangement of the visual functions, the seat of which lay, probably, at or near the base of the brain—was of such deep interest that I would venture to suggest its separate publication in an enlarged form. The writer seems to have been entirely set straight by the water cure; but the account he gives of the cure at the place he went to shows how even the simplest things degenerate. Ach, Himmel! how Priessnitz would laugh at it all! The great fault of the gentleman whose eyes were out of order was keeping it to himself so long. Let no man who sees double, or whose "point of sight" is suddenly altered against his will, neglect the first warnings.

Let me proclaim to the universe, as with sound of trumpet, that "Brakespeare" is finished in the *Broadway*. Come, after that, we shall breathe a bit. The present number, concluding the first series, contains a most amusing paper, entitled "How we Started the Unicorn." The dullest reader soon discovers that the Unicorn is the Glowworm.

The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* continues to disgust sober-minded readers and insult common sense, artistic sense, and that dearest of all senses, innocence, by publishing genuine letters from silly and ignorant women in defence of stays. The present dress of women is one of the prettiest ever thought of (barring the chignon). I suppose it will shortly go out, if only because it is pretty and is universally admired by men. But I am sorry to be told, on authority, that the use of stays is on the increase. The *E. D. M.* prints, however, one sensible letter, from which I extract a passage which should be printed in letters of what-do-you-call-it, and hung up by every father of female fools, over their toilet-tables:—

Take this as a fact, from my nearly fifty years' observation—if tight lacing does not always produce ill-health—and I admit it does not—it always produces either that or a red nose, or a sallown, pasty complexion; or a flat bust, or thick ankles; or, stumpy, purple-tipped fingers; or flabby, enervated arms; or prematurely grey hair, or eruptions on the skin, &c. It is absurd to speak to fools of higher motives for refraining from such a custom; but let them be warned that, however becoming the tightly-laced waist may be at twenty or twenty-five, when they come to forty or forty-five it will be anything but charming, accompanied, as it certainly will be, by one or more of these things.

The ladies who go in for stays are very fond of repeating that men like slender waists. Now, the fact is that, in the average woman, the natural tendency of the waist is to become normally slender if the body be in general well used and well exercised. If the tendency fall, the cure lies in gymnastik, such as certain Germans so well know how to apply; not in scrunching. But, in any case, there is one thing which men like to see even better than a slender waist—viz., the natural undulations of the outline of the form. It is a great pity that good women will leave those "open secrets" of the natural science of conquest, which they ought to take up and use gracefully and purely, to be snatched at and abused by women who are not pure, and who, in aiming at a false grace, caricature the open secret into an open shame.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

What in the world managers can see in the fact that the thermometer stands at 80 deg. in the shade to induce them to produce five-act tragedies, I do not know. I don't see the connection between the facts, or how one fact bears upon the other. There is a link missing in the chain of argument, and I shall feel obliged to anyone who can supply it. Meanwhile the fact remains that, out of the six or seven theatres now open to the London public, three are playing, or are about to play, five-act tragedies. If a young and timid manager were to come to me for advice as to when he should play five-act tragedies, I should reply, "Only in autumn, winter, and spring; and not then, if you can help it." But they don't come to me; so they play dreary tragedies in August and ruin themselves.

The most audacious, the most reckless, the most utterly insane act that has ever been perpetrated by a theatrical speculator is that which is associated with the name of "Miss Agnes Cameron, from the United States"—a good general address. That Mr. Disraeli's tragedy "Alarcos" must inevitably prove a dead failure, no one who has read the piece could doubt; but it required an intimate and exclusive familiarity with the niceties of badness to conceive a performance so utterly incompetent as was that of "Alarcos" by the present ASTLEY's company last Saturday night. Miss Agnes Cameron, the *débutante*, is apparently a robust matron of middle age, well qualified, no doubt, for the Lady Macbeths and Lucrezia Borgias of the stage; but wholly and completely out of place as a young and interesting maiden. Miss Cameron has a certain stage force; but it seems to lack refinement, while her articulation is certainly not distinct enough for so large a stage as Astley's. The rest of the company (with the exception of Mr. Brandon Ellis, who was respectable as Oran, and whose respectability aroused the house to enthusiasm) were dreadfully, incomparably bad; but the comcombrity of incapacity was displayed in the performance of a Mr. J. Emery, who made so deplorably comic a figure of the King of Castille that I could willingly have listened to him all night. Having the book of the tragedy in my hand, I enjoyed the advantage of comparing Mr. Disraeli's words with Mr. J. Emery's rendering of them, and I



can conscientiously say that I do not believe he gave a single line as it appears in the book. At one time, in the middle of a long speech, he broke down altogether; then, collecting himself for a final effort, he said,

But I have said enough—we will away!

and so departed. It is fearful to think of the number of unstudied tragedy-parts that Mr. J. Emery must have struggled through before he could have acquired the extraordinary facility in extemporising blank verse that he displayed last Saturday. The piece was received with some applause, mingled with ironical cheers and derisive calls for "Author!" We are promised a national drama at Astley's, "The Conquest of Magdala;" but whether Miss Agnes Cameron is to play King Theodore or General Napier is not stated.

Mr. Byron's drama, "Blow for Blow," will be played at the Holborn on the 5th of next month.

On Saturday Mr. Boucicault's new drama, "After Dark," will be played at the PRINCESS'S. The other theatres show no sign of change.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH.**—Last week the annual rate of mortality in London and thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom was 31 per 1000 persons living. In the metropolis itself the rate was 28, while in Birmingham, Salford, Bradford, and Leeds it was as high as 39. In London, during the week, there were 2016 births, and 1665 deaths. The latter exceeded by 82 the estimated number, but were less by 220 than the number registered in the preceding week. The deaths of six persons from sunstroke were recorded, as against eleven during the previous seven days. The mean temperature was 67 degs., and this was five above the average.

**MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH CHURCH.**—It will be remembered that, during the discussions on the Irish Church question, Colonel Knox read to the House of Commons what purported to be a quotation from a speech of Mr. Gladstone in defence of the Irish Establishment, delivered several years ago, and that the next night he was obliged humbly to confess that he had unwittingly quoted Mr. Whiteside instead of Mr. Gladstone. Well! will our readers believe that the *English Churchman*, during the past month, actually published the same extract—under the head of "Then" and "Now"—to illustrate Mr. Gladstone's tergiversation and treachery! Is this stupidity or knavery? Whichever it be, it shows the desperation of the straits to which the defenders of the State Church in Ireland are driven.—*Liberator*.

**MINISTERIAL CHANGES.**—The commencement of the recess brings a number of rumours of Ministerial and judicial changes. Lord Mayo, it is said, is to be the Governor-General of India, although Sir John Lawrence's five years of office do not expire until November next. It is further stated that Lord Derby's second son, the Hon. F. A. Stanley, is to be the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in succession to Mr. Du Cane. Chief Baron Kelly and Lord Justice Fagge Wood are spoken of as the new law Lords. Lastly, it is stated that the Solicitor-General is to have one of the Judgeships to be created under the provisions of the new Bribery Prevention Act. It is not usual for the second law officer of the Crown to accept a puisne Judgeship. Sir Henry Keating did so when he was Solicitor-General, but a refusal is the rule. Sir James Ferguson has accepted the governorship of South Australia.

**HOW SWINDLING TRADESMEN USED TO BE DEALT WITH.**—The *Lancet* quotes from "Memorials of London" a variety of quaint punishments inflicted during the Middle Ages upon London tradesmen for selling food deficient in weight and of evil quality. In 1311 a baker was imprisoned for offering putrid bread for sale; and in 1316 two bakers were drawn on hurdles through the streets of the metropolis and pilloried for using false weights. In 1319 William Spelyng was fixed in the pillory, whilst the putrid carcasses of two bullocks found in his shop were burnt under his nose; and in 1348 two similar punishments for similar crimes were recorded against delinquent butchers. The *Lancet* suggests that penalties of like severity might be advantageously inflicted in the present day on those who use false weights and who sell unwholesome food.

**ABOLITION OF THE DEPTFORD DOCKYARD.**—Official intimation was received at Deptford Dockyard on Wednesday, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, ordering the final closing and abolition of Deptford Dockyard at the end of the present financial year—namely, March 31, or sooner, in the event of the present shipbuilding operations being completed. The yard employs 800 artisans, 250 of whom have been already discharged or otherwise draughted to other yards, leaving 550 to be similarly dealt with. The vessels remaining to be completed at the Royal Dockyard, Deptford, are the twin-screw gun-boat *Curlew*, 3 guns, which will be launched on the 20th of the present month; the *Spartan*, 6-gun sloop, which will be launched in November; and the *Druid*, 10-gun sloop, which will be launched in January; after which the stocks will be empty, and the yard closed as soon as practicable. The Lords of the Admiralty will pay their final annual visit to the yard in the beginning of September. Deptford Dockyard is associated with many historical events, it being here that Peter the Great learnt the art of shipbuilding.

**FATAL FOLLY.**—An incident has just occurred at Morecambe Bay, Lancashire, illustrating in a double manner the peculiarities of the north country operatives. Their recklessness in boats is well known at all watering-places in Lancashire and Yorkshire. In this instance a party of weavers from Keighley, on Monday, engaged a boat for a row in Morecambe Bay. On approaching one of the buoys in the bay one of the weavers, in bravado, jumped from the boat on to the buoy, which, being in the shape of a barrel, turned over, and the unfortunate man was drowned in sight of his companions, none of whom could swim or understood the management of a boat. The body was recovered an hour or two afterwards. The end of the narrative is an almost ludicrous illustration of the practical instincts of the class. The weavers bore the body of their comrade to the railway station, and actually tendered the deceased man's return ticket as his passport. The company, however, disavowed the obligation to carry a corpse on the same terms as they had undertaken to convey the living traveller back to Yorkshire.

**A MIRACLE-WORKER.**—The *Wiltshire papers* say that considerable excitement has been caused at New Swindon by some so-called miraculous cures performed by the Rev. F. R. Young, the Unitarian minister. The cure, it appears, is effected by "faith"—i.e., the person operated upon must have faith. One case has attracted much attention. A Mrs. Joseph Jones, living at New Swindon, was struck with paralysis about three months since, and lost the use of her lower limbs. She was unable to get up or down stairs, and her bed was made in the parlour. She could not even dress without assistance. One day lately Mr. Young called upon her, and obtained permission to operate. We must let the reporter of the *Wilt and Gloucester Standard* describe the *modus operandi*:—"In the presence of another woman he first stroked her legs from the knees downwards, prayed earnestly, then passed his hands over her face in the manner of the mesmerist pass; and, seizing her thumbs as she lay on the bed, commanded her to get up and walk. The poor woman—we had these facts from her own mouth—says her sensations at that moment were indescribable. She got up and walked across the room to a sofa, Mr. Young strictly commanding her not to touch anything with her hands as an aid; nor did she. He then told her to walk down the passage, which she did; and the climax of the wonder was reached when she walked up stairs. We ourselves, on Tuesday morning, saw her walk across a room. It afterwards appeared that she had been in the habit of taking Turkish baths at the Volunteer Inn, New Swindon, being wheeled there in a chair; but the bath did her little or no good. The other evening she astonished the landlady of that inn by walking in to see her."

**A STRANGE WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.**—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has recently called fresh attention to the utterly unbusiness-like manner in which the excessive military and naval expenditure of this country is administered. That expenditure is virtually unchecked. There is no efficient audit of any kind for the millions of money thus expended. The *Pall Mall* rightly states that—"The necessity for some change in the system is clear; for hitherto there never has existed, and there does not now exist, in any real sense, an independent audit of army expenditure. What is so called is really little more than a classification of expenditure under the several heads of service." The present audit is performed in, and under the direction of, the War Office. There is no independent audit, nor any responsible verification of vouchers. Annually the Estimates are presented to the House of Commons. Annually the millions demanded are voted with less examination and less deliberation than accompany trivial enactments for the protection of pheasants' eggs, or for the issue of a new war-service medal. But as to any real audit or effectual control of departmental expenditure, the idea is wholly imaginary. How unworthy is such a state of things of a great commercial nation like Great Britain, the foremost in intelligence and the most extensively engaged in world-wide traffic! Well may the exclamation arise, "With how little wisdom the world is governed!" when the finances of the first empire of the world are so irregularly administered. What bank or mercantile house could retain its solvency under such a system? The nearest approach to it which occurs to us is the nominal system of "audit" long adopted by certain railways which have become associated with proceedings in bankruptcy, and whose dividends have dwindled to inappreciable amounts. There is one important distinction, however, between the absence of effectual audit in a railway as compared with the War Office or Admiralty. The shareholders in the former are comparatively few, and have voluntarily accepted their liabilities. But the taxes levied for the maintenance of the military and naval administration must be paid, *non est visum*, by every Englishman. In other words, every elector should remember (and take care to act accordingly) that he is a shareholder in a vast concern whose profuse annual expenditure is unaudited, unverified, and virtually uncontrolled. Until this state of things is rectified, John Bull's boasted "independence" will be as unverifiable as his own misnamed system of national "audit."

## Literature.

*The Romance of Duelling in all Times and Countries.* By ALEXANDER STEINMETZ, Author of "The History of the Jesuits," "Military Gymnastics of the French," &c. In Two Volumes. London: Chapman and Hall.

In every subject, however seemingly prosaic, there is an element of romance, if the right sort of men will only "observingly distil it out." And as in duelling there is a very large element of romance, we have in Mr. Steinmetz a most skilful distiller, who has extracted from what to ordinary eyes would be simply a record of wholesale murder, countenanced by the conventional usages and opinions of a not too enlightened state of society, a whole series of romances, which together form an exceedingly interesting book. It may be as well to remark, in order that the reader may know exactly with what sort of writer he has to deal in Mr. Steinmetz, that our author fully adopts the ideas as to duelling that now prevail in England, and reprobates the practice in good terms. And yet we cannot help thinking that there is still in him a slight taint of the "Old Adam;" for we fancy we here and there find cropping up in his book a feeling of sympathy with the doings of some at least of the devotees of "honourable satisfaction." This is not either surprising or unnatural, for we all know how often our feelings are in antagonism with our convictions, and how apt we are to sympathise with what our intellectual conscience condemns, especially if the peccant characteristic be associated with gallantry and high-souled chivalric sentiments. We have known men who had a keen sympathy with the Stuarts in their exile and a warm appreciation of Prince Charles Edward's attempt to regain the British Crown for his family, who yet freely approved the policy which drove that family from the throne; and there are those among us who secretly take an interest in prize-fights and read all the details of such encounters, who yet honestly and conscientiously condemn prize-fighting. So we may allow Mr. Steinmetz to have a latent admiration for some duellists while thoroughly detesting the practice of duelling.

Mr. Steinmetz commences his book with a history of duelling, the origin of which he traces to the judicial combats of the Middle Ages; and which, it seems, remained in force as an element of English jurisprudence down to a comparatively recent period, the ordeal of combat having been claimed, and allowed, by a culprit within a few years—so lately as 1818, in fact. We then have an account of the various codes of duelling that have obtained in different ages and countries—such as the Irish code (embodied in the famous "Thirty-six Commandments of Galway"), the French code, the Italian code, &c. These, and matters cognate to them, occupy about half the first volume, the remainder of the work being devoted to the details of remarkable duels in all parts of the world. To the student of human nature and of the manners and customs of mankind, the first portion of the work will be the most interesting; while the mere reader for amusement will find the stories told by far the most attractive part of the book. In both departments, however, the author shows a creditable degree of industry, painstaking research, and literary skill; and has, as we have said, produced a most interesting and readable work. It may be remarked, however, that he has, notwithstanding all his pains, made one or two notable slips. For instance, on page 28, vol. I., after stating that during the reign of Henry IV. of France "4000 gentlemen lost their lives by duelling," and that "the Bon Henry granted 14,000 pardons for breaking the edicts against single combats," Mr. Steinmetz immediately adds, "About a century later, during the reign of Louis XIII., duelling had increased to such an extent that the severest edicts were issued against it." Now, as Henry IV. became King of France in 1589, and on his murder, in 1610, was succeeded by his son Louis XIII., who died in 1643, it is difficult to understand how "about a century" could have elapsed between any year of Henry's reign and any point in that of Louis, seeing that the two reigns only occupied fifty-four years in all. Then, on page 179, vol. I., we are told that "the celebrated *Jarnac*, or *hamstring cut*, was an Italian invention, taught to Châtigneraye, before mentioned, by an Italian master of fence;" whereas, as appears on page 142, it was Jarnac, and not Châtigneraye, who made use of the hamstring cut in the duel between these two individuals. These, and a few others like them, are small blemishes in an otherwise meritorious production; but they are blemishes, and may as well be corrected if, as is probable, a second edition of Mr. Steinmetz's book be called for.

*Two French Marriages.* By Mrs. C. JENKIN, author of "Cousin Stella," "Who Breaks—Pays," &c. Three Vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Under the above title, Mrs. Jenkin has given us two very well told stories, illustrative of French manners and customs, from which it appears—first, that the question of *dot*, or dowry, forms a very prominent feature of all matrimonial negotiations in France; that young men and women have exceedingly little to do with choosing their future husbands and wives in that country—that business being generally managed for them by their parents or guardians; third, that marriages without love do not always turn out happily; fourth, that, when the love is all on one side, the same negative result is apt to follow; and, fifth (but this is more implied than plainly asserted or clearly illustrated), that where mutual love and esteem exist, happiness must result. Most people will think that they know all this already, and perhaps they do; but that will not hinder them from enjoying Mrs. Jenkin's book, which, besides containing capital stories (a little too much attenuated in telling, perhaps), exhibits some striking and lifelike pictures of life in French provincial towns: from which it further appears, that society in French provincial towns is as fond of gossip and scandal-mongering, as much given to the indulgence of spite, prejudice, and backbiting, and yet as mean and sybarantic withal, as is society in English provincial towns. It is quite clear from Mrs. Jenkin's descriptions, that however we and our "lively neighbours," as the phrase runs, differ as regards surface peculiarities, we are all very much the same at bottom, and that the best features of human nature are not always those most prominently displayed by "genteel" society either in France or England.

A brief outline of the two stories may be given without at all detracting from their interest in perusal. The first, entitled "A Psyche of To-day," narrates the married life of M. Paul Latour, gentleman by birth and artist by predilection. M. Paul, having been thwarted in a love affair in his youth, his parents refusing their consent to his union with the lady of his selection because she had no *dot*, remains single till past middle age, when he marries a young girl with a tolerably good *dot*, though a sort of outcast from her family because her mother had made what was deemed by them a *mésalliance*. This young creature is devotedly attached to M. Paul, who, though he acts generously as regards the *dot*, does not really care for his wife. In fact, he rather neglects her for the society of his first love, who, now a widow with well-preserved charms and an unscrupulous, intriguing, spiteful disposition, uses her influence to sow discord in M. Paul's family. In this she succeeds only too well; estrangement follows, culminating in the partial derangement of the young wife's reason and the death of her infant daughter under circumstances which we are glad to have no more than hinted at. A long season of illness ensues, and the story closes by giving us a hint of the advent of better times, when Mde. Latour's health is restored, the evil influence of the unscrupulous widow dispelled, and husband and wife are becoming in reality "one in heart."

The second story, "Madame de Beaupré," deals with the married life and the widowhood of a young lady, united by her friends, when she is a mere child, to a man thrice her age, because she has a *dot* and he has expectations. These expectations are realised, M. de Beaupré becomes wealthy and a Vicomte; but, being a man of coarse nature, he leads his wife a rather uncomfortable life. After a while, however, he has the grace to die and to leave his widow both rich and titled. For a time Madame de Beaupré gives

herself up to pleasure, living, apparently, for fashion and frivolity alone. A young soldier, however, the son of a Protestant minister, is thrown in her way, having rendered her a trifling service. On this, she first obtains his promotion and then falls in love with him, an emotion which he fully reciprocates. Difficulties, however, arise in the way of their union—first, because she is rich and a Catholic; second, because he is poor and a Protestant. But all obstacles are finally removed by her devotion and his disinterestedness, and the tale closes with a glimpse of the happiness which, as is inferred, ought to attend mutual love and esteem. Such are skeletons of Mrs. Jenkin's stories; but it is in the filling in of details, the pictures of manners and customs, that the merits of the author lie; and these are certainly not inconsiderable.

*Household Words.* A Weekly Journal. Conducted by Charles Dickens. Vol. I. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

This, as our readers will readily guess, is a re-issue of Mr. Dickens's well-known serial; a re-issue which, we are sure, will be heartily welcomed by a large circle of readers, who will be glad to obtain, for a small sum, a work which was a vast favourite when originally published, and deserves to be a favourite in all time. It is now upwards of eighteen years since the first number of "Household Words" appeared, and it is not a little interesting to look over its pages and note how much has been changed in that time, and how much, on the other hand, remains exactly as it was. While, in some directions, great progress has undeniably been made since the year 1850; in others, we regret to say, matters have remained unaltered, if retrogression has not in some degree marked our social history. We cannot, however, pursue the subject here; but must content ourselves with recommending the book to our readers, whom we would advise to make comparisons for themselves by a careful study of articles that are, and always ought to be, "Household Words."

*Routledge's Household Manuals.* London: Routledge and Sons.

Messrs. Routledge have recently published several of their useful little sixpenny "Household Manuals." One of these teaches how to preserve fruits, another how to make pickles, in a hundred different ways; while a third deals with the poultry-yard, its pleasures and profit. Some of these books are by Mrs. Georgiana Hill, so well known in connection with this series; and all are characterised by clearness and ability. They will be invaluable to housewives in the work of preserving, pickling, and poultry managing.

*The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1886-9.* By HERBERT FRY. London: Hardwicke.

This is a new issue, corrected to the latest date, of Mr. Fry's excellent "Guide to the London Charities," which we have noticed with commendation on previous occasions. It is sufficient to say of this edition that it exhibits all the evidences of care displayed in its predecessors, and cannot fail to be equally useful.

*Cameos from English History: from Rollo to Edward II.* By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." London: Macmillan and Co.

Here are just forty-one chapters, or "cameos," as they are fantastically called, on the early history of England. They are intended for young readers, of course—that is, for young readers who have long got over the question-and-answer stage, but who cannot as yet manage the really tedious historians who have philosophically dealt with the subject. Strangely enough, this volume will show the youthful student that which the question-and-answer beginning never does—namely, that early English history is intensely French. We beg to assure the same surprised individual that every chapter in the present volume is much more interesting than any story-book; and that, for a change, a good book, under a shady tree, is just as pleasant occupation for August as pegtop, or even fighting, under the broiling sun.

*Mrs. Brown at the Seaside.* By ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, Author of "The Brown Papers." London: Routledge and Sons.

It is really marvellous how Mr. Sketchley manages to keep up the supply of Mrs. Brown's opinions and experiences without allowing that personage or her deliverances to pall upon the taste of the reader. We have had the good lady in all sorts of circumstances at home and in some curious positions during her visit to America, and yet the interest and freshness of her sayings and doings rarely flag. Here she meets us, most opportunely, "At the Seaside," where she is as bright, and lively, and chatty as ever; and we do not doubt that she will help to enliven many a dull hour by the "sad sea waves."

## THE LODGER FRANCHISE.—NEW CODE OF INSTRUCTIONS.

The Council of the Reform League has just adopted and approved the following set of instructions for claimants for the lodger franchise, drawn up by Mr. E. Beales, M.A., as being the most complete yet given to the public:—

By the new Reform Act, every man of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who, for twelve months preceding July 31 has occupied as sole tenant the same lodgings in one and the same dwelling-house, such lodgings being of the clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10 or upwards, is entitled to claim to be registered as a voter.

The occupation must be that of the claimant by himself solely or by himself and his family, not an occupation with any other lodger. But any number of lodgers or sub-lodgers, each of whom by himself solely, or by himself and his family, occupies a separate room or separate rooms of the required yearly value, will be entitled to claim to be registered. Occasional absence during the twelve months will not disqualify, provided the rent continues to be paid by the claimant, and no new lodger is permitted to occupy in his place. But there must be no change of one lodging for another, even in the same house, during the twelve months.

The value will, or may, have to be proved before the revising barrister; and, where the lodgings have been taken unfurnished, the best and simplest proof of the clear yearly value will be the amount of rent actually paid, provided it be not less than £10 a year, or 4s. a week. As receipts for the rent in the latter case, especially for the whole twelve months, will often be wanting, it will be advisable wherever practicable, to arrange for the landlords, or party to whom the rent has been paid, to witness the signature of the claimant and certify the accuracy of the claim, and also to attend before the revising barrister for the purpose of verifying his attestation and certificate, &c. Where the lodgings have been taken furnished, and evidence of their value as unfurnished is required, it will be necessary to show, by the evidence of the landlord or other satisfactory evidence, such as the amount of rent paid for similar lodgings in the neighbourhood when let unfurnished, that the lodgings would be worth £10 a year, or 4s. a week, if let without the furniture.

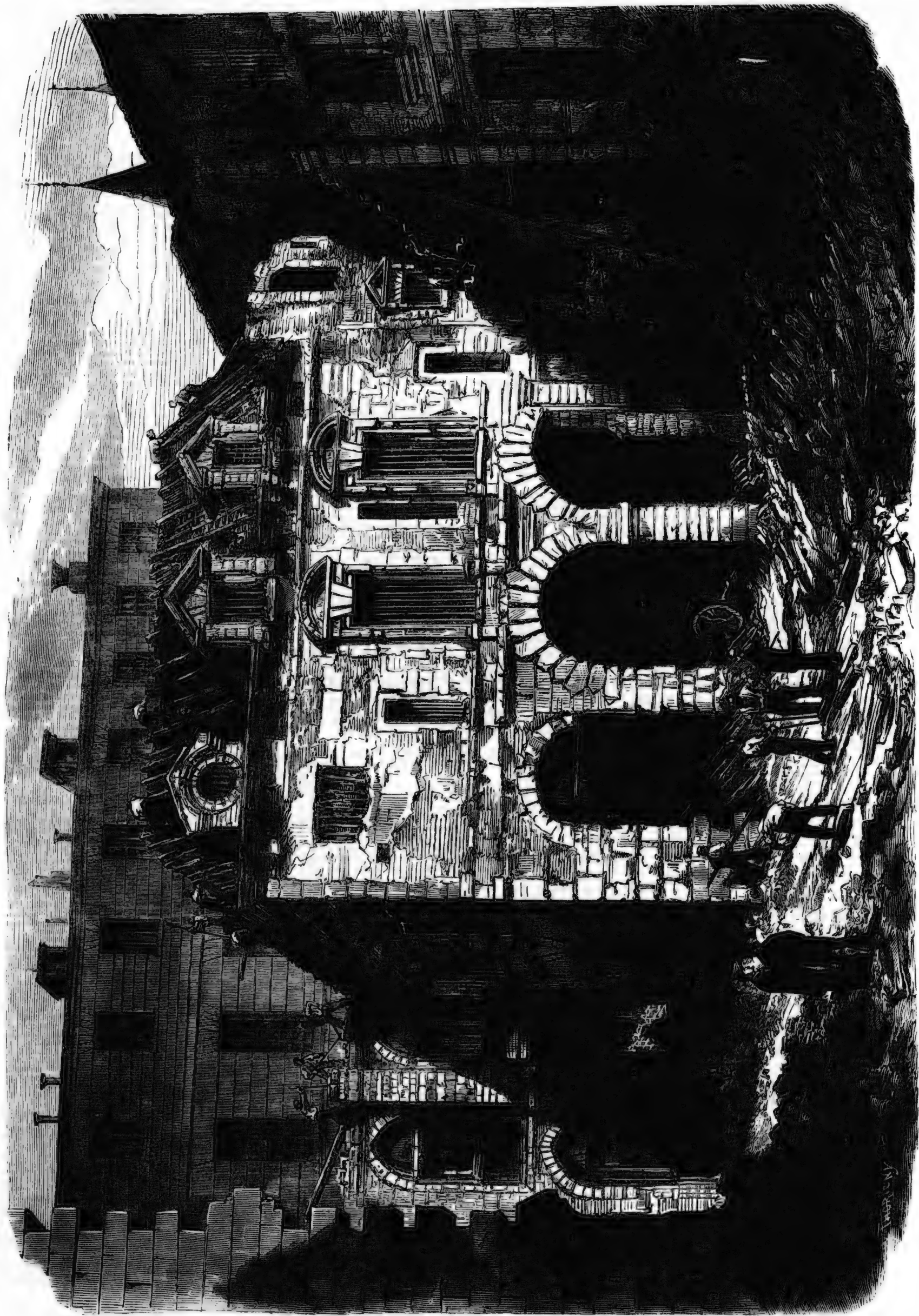
The claim must be both dated and delivered to the overseers of the parish in which the lodgings are situate not earlier than the 1st nor later than the 25th of August. The claim need not be delivered to all the overseers, nor by the claimant himself; delivery of it to any one of the overseers will be sufficient. When the claimant delivers it himself it would be advisable for him to do so in the presence of a witness.

That the lodger claims are to be published by the overseers in a separate list not later than Sept. 1. Should any claim, after being duly delivered, be omitted from this published list, its delivery will have to be proved before the revising barrister. Hence the utility of having the means, as above suggested, of proving the delivery by the evidence of a witness who delivered the claim. For the same purpose it will be advisable to have a duplicate or exact copy of the claim delivered by him on such a day to the overseer, naming him, so that there may be evidence not only of the delivery of the claim, but also of the claim delivered being correct in form. One and the same person may witness the claimant's signature to the claim, certify its accuracy, and prove its delivery; and may do so in any number of cases.

The last paragraph in the instructions impresses upon claimants the necessity of attending, or getting those who certified for them to attend, before the revising barrister to meet any objections to the claim which can be made without notice to claimants or overseers.

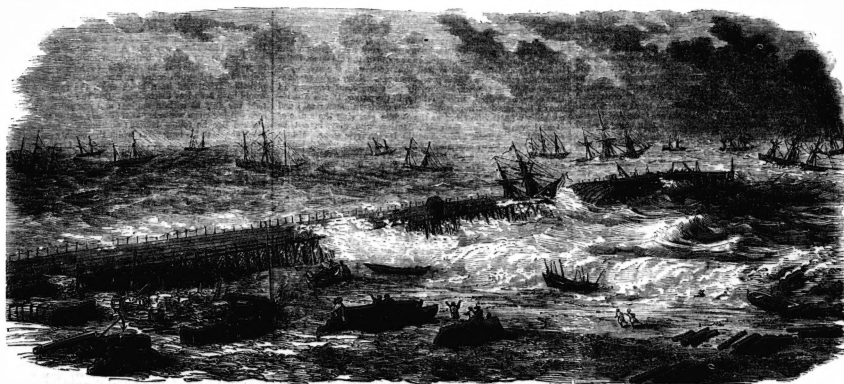
SOME CHILDREN were at play upon the Brighton beach the other day while the crew of a lugger were engaged in ballasting it with beach stones. One of the children was stooping near the boat, when it suddenly heeled over, owing to the shifting of the ballast, and the child was caught by the stern and doubled up under it. She was rescued almost immediately, and it was found that some of her ribs were fractured, and that she had sustained other serious contusions.





PARIS IMPROVEMENTS: ALTERATIONS AT THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE.





TERRIBLE CYCLONE AT MADRAS ON JUNE 4, 1868.

**ALTERATIONS AT THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE, PARIS.**

The all-devouring M. Hansmann, like Time, the great eater, spares neither the lowly cot nor the historic building, in his determination to make Paris a city of tall white palaces, all of the same regular pattern. Our engraving represents the latest sacrilege committed on one of the most interesting of the great old palaces of the French capital. What visitor to the interior of our youth does not remember the Palace of Justice, the very site of which is hallowed from the fact of a Royal residence having stood there in remote ages before even the present structure arose? Down to the end of the fourteenth century the Palais de Justice was occasionally used by Royalty; and Louis XI. loved the place, if "Gueslin Durward" is to be taken as an authority. Years added to the building bit by bit in every style of architecture, the most ancient being represented by the clock-tower and the two turrets on the quay and the Sainte-Chapelle. In 1618 the celebrated

Salles de Pas Perdue took the place of a much older hall that stood in its place till it was burnt down; and the main frontage, with its two wings, was also rebuilt in 1766, to repair the ravages of another fire. No one can ascend the broad range of steps leading to the Hall of the Lost Footstep without being overcome with a sort of awe by that magnificent stone palace, with its statue of Malherbe, the man who defended the unfortunate Louis on his trial, with its courts of law, its black-robed advocates, its querulous judges, and, above all, its strange recollections and historical associations. It is in the Coulogerie, however—the hall between the two Gothic turrets on the quay—the place where the guillotine carts waited for their dreadful freight—the dungeon of Marie Antoinette—the prison of Danton, Hébert, Robespierre, that the interest concentrates. The cell from which Lavalette escaped in his wife's clothes, the place where Napoleon III. was locked up after the failure of the Boulogne enterprise, add another remembrance to a spot so replete of strange romance. It is here,

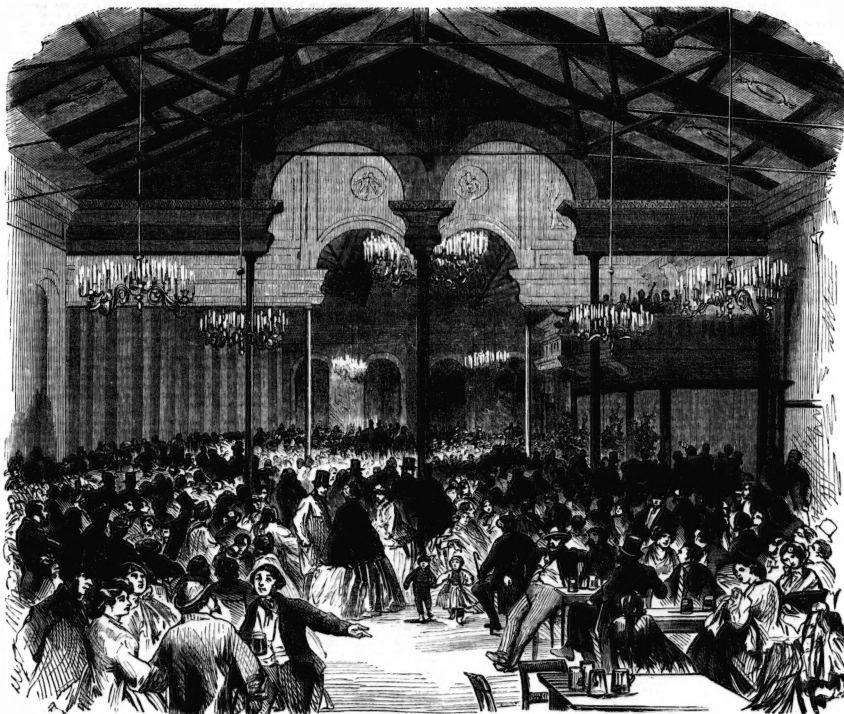
however, that the improvements are being effected—here, or close by, at least, in the Cour Saint Martin, formerly the yard where the unfortunate prisoners were allowed to exercise. There is no equalled historical association in this particular spot, it is true, but it is part of the whole, and offers some remarkable examples of the architecture of Louis XI., which have been brought to light during the demolitions—demolitions effected in order to acquire space for enlarging the interior portion of the building.

**TERRIBLE CYCLONE AT MADRAS.**

It was but the other day that we had to record the occurrence of a strange convulsion of the elements through which a ship lived for two days and a night, in imminent danger of destruction; and we this week publish an illustration of a similar catastrophe which has just taken place at Madras.

In this Presidency, the coast of which contains few harbours

PARK IMPROVEMENTS: ALTERATIONS AT THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE.



TIVOLI BREWERY AT BERLIN: THE PUBLIC SALOON.



for large ships, casualties are frequent; and even at the capital—the so-called maritime city on the Coromandel seaboard—the surf-beaten shore, round which a fierce current pours, is ill-adapted for the refuge of ships exposed to the frequent cyclones of the Indian seas. It is here that the strange rafts called catamarans are the only kind of vessels that can be used with safety during the boisterous weather to keep up communication between the ships and the city. Three cocoa-logs lashed together, with a sail fixed to one of them, and a crew of three men, is the sort of craft used on this shore, where all attempts to construct breakwaters have failed; and the horror and danger of the sea are increased by the multitude of sharks waiting on the chance of a man being washed from the rafts.

The terrible storm, an incident of which we represent, was heralded by a lowering sky and a strong wind. At five o'clock in the evening, just as the French mail-steamers had anchored in the harbour, a sudden and alarming rise in the tide was observed, and at once many of the vessels broke from their moorings. The most unfortunate of these was the *St. Bernard*, which had only arrived a few days before from Australia and Japan. This French vessel, after having lost its rudder and both anchors, had no alternative but to drive ashore, and at about 120 yards from the land and thirty from the pier it struck. A cradle of ropes was at once established between the ship and the shore, however, so that all the crew were passed over that narrow and frail bridge and escaped from the vessel, which had become quite helpless. An hour afterwards it was dashed furiously against the pier, and the force of the waves, as well as the stout plating of the ship, acted like a ram, and smashed the jetty itself, a large structure, intended to answer the purpose of avoiding the bar. This work, commenced in 1859 and opened in 1864, has already rendered great service; for it is nearly a quarter of a mile long and some 40 ft. wide, terminated at the sea extremity by a large platform, which has been so demolished that the cost of reconstruction will be considerable.

#### THE TIVOLI BREWERY AT BERLIN.

WHO was it that retorted to the sneer "the man who drinks beer thinks beer," by saying, "Yes; and the man who drinks water thinks water"? Surely it was Amyas Leigh, in Mr. Kingsley's fascinating novel, "Westward Ho!" At any rate, it was an old English sentiment; a sentiment of the days when even Queens and Earls got up at five o'clock to eat corned beef and drink ale for breakfast. Even now the English may be called a nation of beer-drinkers, in spite of the larger introduction of light wines. Not that the light wines will supersede the genuine malt-and-hops beverage; it is spirituous liquor which will be superseded, let us hope, by the glorious burgundies and the cheap, delicious clarets, and the light, thirst-allaying hocks. At the time when ale was the chief drink of England—that is to say, in the Elizabethan age—claret was also a common liquor—claret and sack, the latter being simply sweet sherry negus—sherry and hot water and sugar. In Germany, too, the land of the lightest of light wines, the beer-drinkers represent the entire community, and they drink in such deep draughts as few Englishmen but draymen and navvies can accomplish. Go in to a beer-garden and watch the students, the labourers, the artists swill their "lager;" go into the halls by the breweries, where the genuine liquor is dispensed under the shadows of the trees, or in a building made to hold a crowd of consumers, and you shall know how great is the German capacity for taking in mug after mug, quart after quart, of the great beverage. Only the other week we had to say something about the great Vienna brewery, where they make the light winey ale so dear to connoisseurs in malt and hops, and now we publish an illustration of one of the great beer-halls of Berlin. The two great breweries are those of Ludwig Loeffler, whose customers go to drink in a garden close to the brewery—a garden in a sort of ravine, where they may listen to an excellent band while they imbibe the choice liquor from the cool depths of great mugs. Then there is the establishment of Hopff: a terrace is the characteristic of this place—a terrace in the midst of woods, where tables are spread on the platforms of majestic staircases; the terrace, with its colonnades and pillars, being dedicated to the consumption of "bock." It is called the Temple of Bock Beer, and is worthy of the name, which means fresh spring beer—the beer for April and May. For this Hopff is famous, and his brewage is drunk out in a few days by the crowds that throng to his temple to regale themselves with vast refreshing draughts. The great hall represented in our engraving is situated on the Kreuzberg, and is still larger, more colossal, and perhaps more convenient. It is there that the bourgeois folk take their families, in all the glory of their best clothes. Here one sees the prettiest and most modest girls of Berlin, for nobody thinks it any harm to go to the Tivoli and take a table for a quiet party in a great hall which, with its garden, will hold seven or eight—perhaps ten—thousand people; and so the Tivoli Brewery may fairly be called a representative institution of Berlin.

A GREAT FIRE broke out at Gateshead, on Sunday, on the premises of the Jarrold Chemical Company, and raged for several hours. The damage is estimated at £100,000, and 500 men are thrown out of employment. Several men were injured by the falling in of the roof, but no loss of life is reported.

M. ODYSSE BAROT wrote an article on M. Jecker in the *Liberté*, and M. Jecker challenged him to a duel. M. Barot accepted; and they went to Belgium to fight. The weapons were pistols. At the first fire M. Barot was hit in the region of the abdomen; the ball, however, was turned aside by a button, and was afterwards found in M. Barot's pocket. They both appear to have been perfectly satisfied, and have gone home.

A YOUNG CRIPPLE, named Mary Ann Burley, living about four miles from York, in a fit of despondency at the apprehension of her sister on a charge of robbery, threw herself, on Saturday, under the engine of a train which her own brother happened to be driving. He thought at first she intended to speak to him from the side of the line; but, when her rash act was committed, he became nearly frantic, and it required the utmost efforts of the stoker to keep him from leaping off the engine. The poor girl was shockingly mutilated, but did not die till late the same night.

THE WILL OF THE LATE SIR BENJAMIN GUINNESS.—The personal property of Sir Benjamin Guinness has been sworn under £1,100,000. He leaves his estates in Mayo and Galway to his eldest son, Sir Arthur; his estates in Kerry, Limerick, and Kilkenny, and £20,000 to his second son, a Captain in the 1st Life Guards; his estate in Dublin and his town house to his youngest son, Edward Cecil. He leaves £30,000 to be invested for the sole and exclusive use of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Plunkett. There are a number of legacies to relatives and friends, varying from £3000 to small annuities. The brewery is left to the eldest and youngest sons; and, if one of them should retire from it, he is to receive from the other £30,000 and half the value of the stock. These two sons are the residuary legatees. Should the estate bequests fail from want of issue, the property is to go to Trinity College, the interest to be expended in maintenance of Protestant students of all denominations, Arians and Socinians excepted. There are no charitable bequests.

A CLERGYMAN'S PROPHECY OF CIVIL WAR.—During a recent Irish Church discussion at Osett, in which the Rev. C. Williams of Southamdown advocated the expediency of disestablishment, and the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, of Wakefield, opposed him, the latter is reported to have said that if the property were stolen from the Church there were authorities who believed there would be civil war. Talking recently with a friend in London, he had been told that, if ever that measure should take place, a civil war was as certain as that he and his informant were talking together. Other people's information agreed with this. When Mr. Williams rose to reply, he said that in the name of the English commonwealth, in the name of English liberty, as a subject of our beloved Queen, he denounced the shameful disloyalty of English Churchmen. Had it come to this, that those who were connected with and interested in the Irish Establishment could be loyal only so long as they held in their hand the bribe? Out upon such loyalty! Nonconformists had learnt another lesson in another school. Their forefathers had been harassed; their ancestors had been driven from the land. They had been under proscription; deprived for years of taking part in any corporation, and kept out of Parliament; but they had been loyal through it all. Yet, here were Churchmen, who were not to be deprived of their corporate privileges; who were still to be members of Parliament, her Majesty's Ministers, and the Judges of the land—who, when they simply talked of their Church being made a voluntary church, spoke of civil war. He did feel indignant that men who had fed at the Queen's table could talk of rebellion. Every sentence of this reply was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

#### CLOSE OF THE OPERA SEASON.

ON Saturday was heard the last performance of Italian opera likely to take place for some time at Drury Lane Theatre—for we may expect to meet Mr. Mapleson's company next spring at the new building now being erected on the site of the old opera-house in the Haymarket. If all is well that ends well, the season just concluded must have been a prosperous one. Saturday's representation of "Don Giovanni" was, in most important respects, all that could be desired. Mdlle. Titiens, in the part of Donna Anna—one of her grandest impersonations—is quite without a rival; and certainly no artist now before the public can sing the music of Don Giovanni better than Mr. Santley, who may, indeed, be regarded as the finest baritone on the Italian lyric stage. Mdlle. Trebelli-Bettini was charming as Zerlina, and sang "Batti, batti" and "Vedrai carino" (in both of which she was encored) with admirable expression. Signor Bettini was much applauded in both Don Ottavio's airs, more especially in the ever beautiful "Il mio tesoro." Signor Zobioli's Leporello was by no means perfect, but it was better than Signor Casaboni's Masetto. The masterpiece of Mozart was followed by the masterpiece of Cherubini, in which the impersonation of Medea may, perhaps, be regarded as the masterpiece of Mdlle. Titiens. The evening, and with it the season, was brought to a conclusion by a performance of "God Save the Queen," which, masterpiece or not, enjoys immense prestige, and exercises legitimate influence on every English audience.

At Her Majesty's Opera, as at the Royal Italian Opera, the season just terminated has been remarkable for a complete absence of novelty. Wagner's "Lohengrin" and Auber's "Gustave III." had been promised; but a promise in the operatic world is not necessarily followed by a performance. If scarcely any new singers have appeared (we except the two tenors, Signor Carlo Buterini and Signor Mariano-Neri, who came out when the theatre was on the point of closing), that may be accounted for by the fact that no new singers were wanted.

Mdlle. Kellogg has given fresh proof of talent in several new parts, and in parts so opposite in character as those of Minetta in "La Gazza Ladra," and of Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento." She continues to improve in merit and in public favour. We have mentioned two new characters in which she has appeared this season; but, perhaps, the best of all her recent impersonations was that of Susanna, in "The Marriage of Figaro." Of all Mr. Mapleson's stars, the one bright, particular star who shone most brilliantly this season was, we need hardly say, Mdlle. Nilsson; but the most attractive representations were those in which (as in "Don Giovanni" and "The Marriage of Figaro") Mdlles. Kellogg, Nilsson, and Titiens were heard together.

Our readers will doubtless remember the many interesting musical entertainments organised by the Orchestral Union, under the management of the late Mr. Alfred Mellon. The association (of which the operations have been suspended for several years) is now being revived, under the direction of Mr. F. Kingsbury, who conducted the concerts held, in 1867, at the fairy palace at the Agricultural Hall, and under whose superintendence the late M. Jullien's works were reproduced. The first series of concerts under the new direction—with Messrs. Carodus, Viotti Collins, G. Collins, J. Howell, Barrett, Radcliff, Maycock, Hutchins, C. Harper, Hughes, &c., as principals, and Mdlle. Liebhart, vocalist—will commence at Brighton, at the new Grand Concert-hall, West-street, on Aug. 17; and, at the termination of their engagement there, the members of the association intend making a tour of the provinces.

#### THE HARVEST.

It is expected that the harvest will be completed in the south of England by the end of this week. The yield of wheat will be about ten sacks an acre, nearly double that of last year, and a third more than the average.

According to Mr. Mechi, as wheat harvest progresses, the evidences of first-rate quality and ample yield become every day more apparent. Almost every farmer has an extra breadth of wheat, the high prices of last year and the fine autumnal condition of the soil having induced and favoured an extensive sowing. Some very fine and closely-dressed white wheat weighs over 65 lb. per bushel. The wheat crop generally has been so thoroughly ripened and dried by the intense heat that it is in first-rate order for the miller, and there is no need for the addition of either old or foreign. So splendid are the prospects of the harvest that wheat has fallen in price 10s. per quarter within the last ten days.

The return of tropical weather after a few cool and showery days has greatly accelerated the ripening of cereal crops in Ireland, and the harvest will be gathered in two months earlier than it has been for many years. Already the reaper is busy at work, and the fields are studded far and wide with the golden shocks. The excellent condition in which the produce will be secured will go far to compensate for its deficient weight. Apprehensions are expressed as to the hay crop, which is unusually short, and the grass lands are little better than arid wastes. Bulbous plants have also suffered severely from the continued drought. Turnips, which promised well in the beginning of the season, have utterly perished in most places, and farmers are deeply concerned with respect to the feeding of their cattle. Lessons of economy in the consumption of hay, which was wasted when plentiful, are administered by sage agricultural advisers; and, as there is still a good deal of last year's crops stored up, and this year's has been saved in unusual good condition, there is not so much ground for despondency as some persons suppose. The flax crop is in general favourably spoken of, although in some districts it has disappointed the expectation of growers. Potatoes are abundant and sound. There is not a murmur heard about blight or rot, and this is a fact of no little importance, a very large area having been planted with the favourite crop this year.

The rains which in Southern and Eastern Russia lately followed the great drought there have entirely modified the aspect of the fields. Thus at Simbirsk, Saratoff, and Periza, the wheat is magnificent and labour has reached one rouble a day, a price never before attained in those provinces.

The wheat crop just harvested in the great central region of the United States is reported to be unusually large, and of fine quality. The Indian corn was delayed by the protracted cold rains during the spring, but now promises well; in the south, however, it has suffered from protracted drought. The hay crop has been immense. The reports from the south as to the cotton crop are favourable, and a large yield is promised.

A REPORT from a Parliamentary Committee of the Session just closed states that the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod receives 6s. 8d. a day for his attendance on the House of Lords during the Session. His real emolument arises from fees in respect of private bills, causes, &c. These fees vary greatly in different years, and the Committee recommend that they should be commuted into a fixed salary on the next vacancy in the office.

A GOOD IDEA.—There are clubs and benefit societies of all kinds; but we cannot fancy an institution that would do more immediate and lasting good than a "good boots club" for the benefit of women. We may ascend higher in the social scale and find the same evil prevailing. Many poor governesses and servants are shockingly shod. It is just the weak point in their dress which they can hide, and they invariably do it; whereas it lies at the foundation of their health and that of their children, and it should claim their first attention. We laugh at the clattering wooden sabots of the French and German working classes; but, in comparison with the dainty, ill-made foot-coverings our own poor indulge in, they are more healthy and lasting; but fashion, even with the very poor, is far more powerful, we fear, than considerations of health or service. We have said enough to show that "bad boots" may be considered one of those social evils of the day worthy of recognition. It was the wish of one of the best French Kings that every poor man should have a fowl in his pot. If wishes had the power of fulfilling themselves, it would be a good wish that every poor woman had a sound pair of boots to her feet. If that were the case, there would be far less disease, and half the dispensary doors in the town would be closed.—*Cassell's Magazine*.

#### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE proposals on foot to decorate the external area of St. Paul's Cathedral have been preceded by a useful reform in its interior. Its statues have been washed. A few months ago their condition was such as to exceed belief. Where the dust had fallen it had been allowed to lie for so long a period that the distinguished English worthies represented had become literally piebald. If all had been black alike, the result of the neglect would have been less distressing. But the polished marble only held the dust at certain angles; and one military hero might be seen putting out a white leg as if silently asking that it might be blacked like its fellow behind; another was being conveyed by black angels to his long rest; while the earthly careers of philanthropists, philosophers, and statesmen were typified in statuary in which black and white were so intermingled as to strangely reverse the allegories they were intended to convey. But this is all changed now, and the visitor to St. Paul's to-day is not shocked by any incongruity so easily removed as dust. It is impossible, however, to avoid the conclusion that the vast pile needs greater supervision and better care. Its vergers are an undisciplined horde compared to their better-trained contemporaries at Westminster Abbey. The washing or dusting given to the statues might be repeated with advantage in other portions of the cathedral. But the permanent committee just formed by the Rector and churchwardens of St. Faith's, together with some of the leading inhabitants of St. Paul's-churchyard, have set a good example to City Churchmen. This enterprising band of volunteers are bent upon substituting for the bald and scrubby gravel and turf of the inclosed churchyard tastefully cultivated ground. The sunken, shabby gravestones are to be cleaned, and, where advisable, restored. An architectural memorial is to mark the spot upon which the historic Paul's Cross once stood; an appropriate drinking-fountain is to replace the ugly, old-fashioned parish pump; and the figure of Queen Anne is to be supplemented by some handsome statuary for the western front. Such are the laudable designs attributed to this spirited committee. Should they be carried out, a handsome garden will surround Wren's masterpiece, instead of the shabby, frowzy space environing it now; and not one of the countless thousands of busy men and women who ride and walk through St. Paul's-churchyard daily but will be insensibly elevated and cheered by the improvement. But it will be hard if the cathedral itself does not enlist the interest of Londoners too. In its way it has quite as much need of loving help as the ground around it. This may be said, moreover, without reproach to its official or ecclesiastical authorities. The funds at their disposal are said to be inadequate to the maintenance of a building the mere size of which involves a considerable annual outlay. The result is that St. Paul's, even considered as one of our London shows, and without reference to its noble traditions and sacred uses, is in a state which is not creditable to the wealthiest city in the world. To be kept decently clean, and to be preserved from slow but positive decay, it is absolutely necessary that funds should be forthcoming from some other source than that from which they are obtainable now. This can easily be explained by figures. What is called the "Fabric Fund" of the Cathedral fund amounts to £1200 a year, out of which some £240 is paid for fire insurance to the extent of £95,000. The total value of the pile is estimated, we may mention, at a million and a half, and the extent of possible damage from fire at £600,000. But the remaining 900 and odd pounds left of the "Fabric Fund" has to suffice for keeping up the inside and the outside of the cathedral. It is miserably insufficient. There are 8500 square feet of leadwork exposed to all the destructive influences of our changeable English climate. There are 450,000 square feet of outside stone work to be looked after and preserved. So much for the exterior of the cathedral. Is it surprising that its present appearance warrants complaint? But it is the old story. Whatever is close at hand—whatever can be done at any time, whatever is the business of a community, but of no one member or set of members in it—is sure to fall to the ground. It is, of course, the duty of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to do their best with the moneys at their disposal. But the inexorable rules of arithmetic are against them. They cannot make bricks without straw, and they cannot clean marble without money. Hence the state of the cathedral. We venture to say that there is not a city in Europe in which a structure of the same relative magnificence and importance is so little cared for. Yet its afternoon services are fairly attended, and the great Sunday gatherings of late years have always brought together crowds. But it is not improbable that the commercial magnates of the city of London are unaware of the plight in which their greatest church is left. We would only ask them to visit it for themselves, and go through the course of sight-seeing they have probably scarcely thought of since they were boys. The deficiencies we have noted show an ample and honourable field for voluntary effort. The work is ready to the hand, and it is the workmen only who are wanted. An energetic committee, a liberal subscription list, and hearts worthy of the cause, and this magnificent temple, hallowed by a thousand associations and identified with England's history, might be made worthy of itself and of the country. There are times in which the passion for church decoration has run riot. The ornate embellishments, the costly vestments, and gorgeous ceremonial in which certain sections of the Established Church indulge, give grave offence to such of its members as hold fast to the principles of the Reformation. One item necessary to High Church celebrations rarely seems wanting—money. There always seems to be a supply of religious enthusiasts willing and able to subscribe the means for a florid service, a ritualistic display, or a decorated temple. Cannot a little of this feeling be diverted in the direction of St. Paul's? If it could be encouraged up to preservation-point, and stopped short at innovation, it would be of vast service and usefulness.—*Daily News*.

THE WELSH are now holding their annual festival at Ruthin. The very hot weather of the present summer seems to have affected the attendance, for the number who witnessed the opening ceremony was by no means so large as it has been in former years.

THE COMMITTEE of the International Maritime Exhibition at Havre continues its inspection of such ships as are presented for competition from various countries. Some have arrived expressly from Hamburg, and others from England, to take part in this contest. The idea is a novel one, and constitutes perhaps the most maritime feature of the exhibition.

MR. OSBORNE WARD, delegate from the associated workmen of New York, has arrived in Paris with the mission of studying the situation of the labouring classes in France and the development of the co-operative system in the country. He will afterwards go to Germany, Switzerland, and Italy to complete his investigation.

MEDICAL CHEMISTRY OF THE FUTURE.—Sir James Simpson, in the course of an address to the students of the University of Edinburgh, on Saturday last, gave a splendid sketch of the future of chemistry, and, indeed, of most of the sciences. "There may come a time," he said, "when our patients will be asked to breathe or inspire most of their drugs, instead of swallowing them; or at least when those drugs will be changed into pleasant beverages, instead of disgusting draughts, and powders, boluses, and pills." For the sake of the youth (especially of the present generation), we are sorry to say that this change is not to be expected for at least a century, and, perhaps, for two. By that time, Sir James Simpson thinks, such advances will have been made in medicine that "the rapidly-increasing length of human life will begin to fulfil that ancient prophecy, 'the child shall die an hundred years old.' The means to secure one of the promised blessings is, to a certain extent, within our reach at the present time: 'Abundance of human food shall be provided for our increased populations by our fields being irrigated by that waste organic refuse of our towns which we now recklessly run off into our rivers and seas.' If some engineer would come forward with a well-considered plan, perfect in all its details, for effecting this saving of valuable manure, it is possible some local board might be induced to give it a trial; and its success would, no doubt, lead to its gradual adoption throughout the country within the lifetime of the present generation. Though naturally impatient to enjoy Sir James Simpson's other advantages—such as travelling from continent to continent by submarine railways, and flying and ballooning through the air—we can, perhaps, better afford to wait for these than for a simple drainage reform. Our children's children are welcome to their wings; but it is extremely irritating to think that their progenitors are never to have enough to eat or anything fit to drink.—*Star*.



## A SAD CASE.

At the Assizes at Bodmin, on the 31st ult., John Stickland was indicted for the wilful murder of Maria Bowden Stickland, in the parish of Phillack, on May 4. When the prisoner was called upon to plead and say whether he was guilty or not guilty, he said, "I don't know." Upon being told that he must say guilty or not guilty, he then said, "Not guilty."

This was a most painful and melancholy case. The prisoner, who was in a respectable position in life, was charged with the murder of his own child, a little girl of only three years of age. About four years ago the prisoner married a widow named Miles, who had some little property. She had two children by her first husband, and these accompanied their mother on her marriage to their new home. On Friday, May 1, prisoner's wife died, and at the time of this murder, which was committed on Sunday night, May 3, she was lying dead in her coffin in one of the rooms of the house. The little girl whose death was the subject of this inquiry slept with the prisoner, who was exceedingly fond of her. It would seem that the prisoner and his wife had lived extravagantly and all the money was spent, and the prisoner became greatly distressed at this circumstance. On the night of Sunday, May 3, the prisoner went to bed, taking his little child with him. The servant girl, Matilda Gilbert, then fastened the doors of the house and went to bed, and in another room the two children of Mrs. Miles slept, and these persons were the only inmates of the house. No noise was heard during the night, and when the servant went down in the morning everything was as she left it the previous evening. On the next morning, about nine o'clock, one of the children of Mrs. Miles was sent by her grandmother, who lived in some rooms of the prisoner's house, but which did not communicate with it, to the prisoner's room to fetch something she wanted. The child, upon going into the room, saw some blood upon the prisoner's bed; she was frightened, and went out told the servant that the prisoner was dead, that there was a pool of blood and a knife by his side. An alarm was given, and two or three women went into the room, and a sad spectacle presented itself. The prisoner was lying in the bed with his throat cut, and blood was flowing copiously from the wound. There was a razor lying on the pillow covered with blood. Upon looking further they found the little girl in the bed, dead, and quite cold, with her throat cut. Of course, the theory of the prosecution was that the prisoner had cut the throat of his child and then his own.

It was shown by the evidence that the prisoner's wife had died in a decline, and that the prisoner and his wife had lived very happily together. The prisoner was extremely low and depressed upon the death of his wife. He had talked on the Sunday about the funeral of his wife, which he wished should be on the Monday. The prisoner was not a strong man, and frequently bled at the nose. He was a man of few words. There was no money left, only the furniture and a cow and pig. The prisoner was a boiler-builder. When the prisoner was told that the child was dead he said, "Lord have mercy, what have I done?" Between seven and eight in the evening of May 3 the prisoner seemed very much distressed, and a man said to him, "How are you, John?" The prisoner replied, "I am very bad; my poor wife is dead, and I have no money to bury her; and my friends have all left me, and I'm a man ruined for ever." The man said, "John you've plenty of money somewhere." The prisoner said he could not find any. The man said, "Where's your bank?" The prisoner said he could not find it. The man said, "Where's your gold watch?" The prisoner said it was gone. The man said, "Where is your gold stick?" He said it was not there. The man said, "Where's the deed of your house?" Prisoner said that was gone. The man asked if he had signed anything in the shape of a mortgage? The prisoner said "No." The man asked him if he knew what money his wife had administered to after the death of her husband? The prisoner replied that he did not; he believed his wife's family were combined together to take what ought to come to him. He said he heard his wife had made a will, and that the first husband's children were to have all that was left, and that there was nothing for his child but £60 in debt, and he should never be able to pay it; he was ruined. The man told him he should call all his friends together and take the benefit of their advice. The prisoner said his friends had all deserted him, and would not come near him. His wife's mother was as bad a rogue as any. The man then told him to go to the minister, who was a gentleman by birth, and he would speak plainly, and tell him how to bury his wife. The prisoner said he did not know what fashion he was. He could not speak. The man said he would go with him, but it would put him in an awkward position with his family. The man saw him afterwards, and told him he knew a man who would buy his cow. The prisoner was low and depressed, and said he could not tell what any one was saying two minutes together. The neighbours tried to cheer the prisoner, but could not succeed; they thought it likely he would hang himself before the morning, and that he was not right in his mind. The prisoner's uncle died in an asylum. His grandmother was degraded; she was described by the witness as not "wicked mad," but "easy mad," and required watching. In times past they were a wealthy family. There were three incisions in the prisoner's throat resulting in one wound. The prisoner had been under medical treatment; he was naturally of a low and desponding state of mind, and the liver and stomach were disordered; he was melancholy in April, but he appeared to know what he was doing, and his answers were rational. After the funeral of his wife the prisoner manifestly improved. He was in an exceedingly dangerous state, and his life was despaired of after this occurrence. The surgeon said that, from the state of his mind and his liver and stomach, he would be prone to commit rash acts of any kind without any apparent motive. Persons in that state were liable to commit rash acts upon those they were most fond of, as well as upon themselves.

Mr. Folkard addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, urging upon them that, at the time he committed the act, he was not in a state of mind to know what he was doing. The learned Judge having summed up, the jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

## POLICE.

**ROBBING A DEAF MUTE.**—At Southwark, Elizabeth White was charged with being concerned, with others not in custody, in assaulting Thomas William Mills, aged twenty, who is deaf and dumb, and robbing him of £1 13s. 4d., in the Borough-road. Police constable 181 M stated that between twelve and one on the morning of Sunday he was on duty in the Borough-road, when he heard screaming. He ran up towards the railway arch, and saw the prosecutor struggling with the prisoner, and several others ran away. The mother of the prosecutor was called, and, acting as interpreter, said that her son had been to Walworth on Sunday evening to see some friends connected with a deaf and dumb institution. He was a tutor, and when he left home she knew he had about £2 with him. About one o'clock she was called to the station-house, where she saw her son almost exhausted; and from what she learnt from him it appeared he had been garrotted and robbed. He gave signs to her that he had been grasped by the throat, and while held down his pockets were emptied of all his money. The prosecutor here made signs to the magistrate, showing that he was grasped by the throat and his pockets emptied. Green, the constable, informed his Worship that he had since understood that several others were connected with the robbery, and he asked for a remand. Mr. Burcham said it was necessary that some person should be in attendance from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and he therefore remanded the prisoner.

**FATAL EFFECTS OF PLAYING WITH FIREARMS.** At Hammersmith Police Court Charles Lovejoy and Edward Allen, boys about fourteen years of age, were placed in the dock on a charge of causing the death of another boy, name unknown, by shooting him in the head. Sergeant George Lloyd, of the 36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, said about twelve o'clock on Monday he was at the range upon Wormwood-scrubbs, shooting with a number of other members of the corps. He gave his rifle, which was loaded with ball, but not capped, to the prisoner Allen, for the purpose of taking care of it until he had finished shooting, as he was using another rifle. When he gave him the rifle he told him it was loaded. In reply to the magistrate, the witness said he did not see the boy shot. Mr. R. H. Bristow M'Mullen, solicitor, Kensington Gardens-square, said he was a private in the 36th Middlesex Volunteers. He was in the same range of firing, but in a different part of the squad. He saw the prisoners lying down with the rifle between them. Allen placed a cap on the nipple, and said something to Lovejoy. He heard the word "Fire" used, and he believed Allen said, "You dare not fire it off." Immediately afterwards the gun went off. At that time Lovejoy's finger was upon the trigger, and he had raised the rifle between three and four inches from the ground. On turning round to the front he saw blood flowing from the ear of the deceased, and he called out, "Good gracious, the boy is shot!" The boy was lying upon the ground between three and four yards off, and the gun was pointed towards him. The witness added that the deceased never moved, and death must have been instantaneous. Allen ran away, but Lovejoy remained, and said he did not put the cap upon the rifle. Allen said to the magistrate he put the cap on, and Lovejoy that he did not know the gun was loaded. Mr. M'Mullen further said that while he was firing Lovejoy told him that it was loaded. The deceased was removed to the pavilion. Mr. Ingham inquired whether any surgeon was present to give evidence. The Adjutant of the 36th replied in the negative, and said the boy was quite dead, his head having been nearly blown off. Mr. Ingham said he must have the attendance of a surgeon, as he could not deal with the case. He would, however, take bail for the boys' appearance, it being a thoughtless act on their part. Sergeant Urbin, of the X division, informed the magistrate that the name of the deceased was not known, but he lived in the Poteries. His brother was with him at the time of the occurrence, but he ran away. The prisoners were again brought up on Wednesday, and committed for trial, bail being accepted.

**SINGULAR CHARGE OF CHILD-STEALING.**—An extraordinary case of child-stealing was before the magistrate at Marlborough-street on Monday. The persons accused were Charles and Elizabeth Müller, husband and wife, and natives of Germany. The child stolen was named Elizabeth Chard, and the theft took place four years ago—viz., in July, 1864—the child being then five years of age. The father said the child was taken from his wife in a public-house. He advertised his loss, but had failed to find her till last night, when he discovered her in bed at a house in Bethnal-green. She at once recognised and, as he said, "clung" to him. Here is the little girl's own story as she told it to the magistrate:—"I was with my mother a long while ago in a public-house in the evening, and I went home with those two (the prisoners). My mother didn't go with us. I don't know why she didn't go. They carried me—the lady carried me. My mother did not prevent them taking me away. The man was with the lady." Mr. Tyrwhitt: "Is the mother here?" Officer: "No; she cannot be found." Child: "I knew my father when he came. I did not ask to go home with him." The father, in answer to the magistrate, said his wife left him two years ago. He had never seen the prisoners till yesterday. Frederick Kromback, a shoemaker, said:—"I was at Müller's house, in Royston-street, Bethnal-green, when the child was brought home by the Müllers. I saw the little girl in bed, and on asking him where he got the child from he said it was given to him. They have no family of their own. The little girl also told me that her parents were dead. About three months ago they moved from Royston-street to Bond-row. They have had the child christened, and I know the person who is godfather to the child." A police constable named Chapman said, "In consequence of what was told me by the last witness, I went home with the father of the child to Bond-row, told Müller that I was a police officer, and that I had come about a little girl he had brought home four years ago. He replied, 'I know nothing about it;' and, on my asking him if he took a little girl there, he said, 'Yes.' I asked him if it was his own little girl. He said his wife brought it home and that he knew nothing about it. The wife then said, 'I brought the little girl home, and I was sorry for

three days afterwards.' Afterwards she said it was given to her by the mother. The prisoners were afterwards given into my custody. The father asked for the beads the child was wearing when she was lost, and the child went and got the beads. The house was comfortable, and there was no other child there." The male prisoner said, in answer to the charge, "I went into the public-house, and the woman came in with a child, and the child's mother said my wife could have it, and I went out, and on going back to the public house, saw my wife coming to me with the child; and, on my asking what it was, she said the child had been given to her. She afterwards looked for the mother, but could not find her, and took the child home; and child said its name was Lizzie." Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the prisoners, but said he would take bail, in £30 each, for their appearance.

**A PARSON IN A MESS.**—At Westminster, on Wednesday, Mr. Arnold gave judgment in an affiliation summons which has occupied the time of the Court several days, in which the defendant was the Rev. Thomas Wootton Barlow, Rector of Little Bowden, near Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and the complainant Eliza Brook, formerly his servant. Mr. W. D. Smyth, solicitor, of Rochester-row, appeared for the complainant; a clerk from the office of Mr. Webster, Ely-place, for defendant. The evidence for the complainant briefly was to the effect that in 1863 she went into the service of the defendant at Little Bowden, and that shortly after he met her by appointment at Road station, took her to London, first to a church, then to his solicitor's and wine-merchant's, then to the Strand Theatre, and afterwards to a house, where both remained all night. She returned home next day and resumed her duties, leaving defendant's service in April, 1864. Shortly afterwards, finding herself pregnant, she applied to the defendant for assistance, and he came to town, gave her money, and told her assistance could not come personally through him, but she was to apply to Mrs. Guess, his housekeeper. She did so, and received a large sum for more than two years afterwards. In cross-examination she admitted living with a man since and having another child. For the defence no witnesses were called, but Mr. Metcalfe denied the whole of the complainant's story, and contended that Mr. Barlow, who was well known for his charity, had given the prosecutrix money from benevolent motives to screen another person. The defendant had been summoned also as a witness, but did not answer, and Mr. Arnold, having no power in law to compel his attendance, the facts, as stated above, were left to the Court and judgment was reserved. Mr. Arnold said that defendant's conduct had laid him open to suspicion. He must have known that complainant wished him to attend as a witness, as a summons directed to him had been sent by the same post as the one addressed to the housekeeper, who did attend. There was no direct evidence that he had received it, but there was nothing to show that it had been returned, as it would have been if not taken in; independently of which, it was competent to defendant to tender himself as a witness; but he objected to that, and instructed his counsel to say that it was on the ground that it was disagreeable to be placed in a witness-box to be cross-examined in a way sure more or less to injure his reputation. It might be disagreeable; but, in the interest of truth and in his own interest, if complainant's case was untrue, it should be submitted to. If the case was dismissed—not on its merits, but from defect of corroborative evidence as a nonsuit; not on the ground that complainant's story was untrue, but because the requirements of law had not been complied with—would there be no injury to defendant's reputation in such case? His evidence might have enabled him to dismiss the case on its merits. If he had on oath denied the statements made by complainant or explained away some circumstances possibly capable of explanation, such statements made by a person of defendant's position would, to say the least of it, be entitled to very great weight; and if complainant's case was a web of falsehoods, it might have been expected he would have taken the simplest way of tearing it to pieces. At any rate, such a course would have been more satisfactory and more straightforward, and he must add, more creditable to the defendant than the one he had adopted in instructing counsel to impute with lavish profuseness such a host of charges against complainant; to say nothing about setting forth his own kindness and charity, and imputing to her perjury, forgery, conspiracy, theft, and extortion. It was impossible to avoid the inference that defendant preferred to trust to his counsel's astuteness and powers of invective to coming forward and giving direct evidence himself. He did not think that the complainant merited the imputation cast upon her. There was nothing patently impossible in her case, uncontradicted as it was. If this was a conspiracy, it was strange it should have been carried so far back. A more cogent tale of falsehood might have been invented nearer to the present time, and facts might have been stronger. One great test of the truthfulness of evidence was that it did not profess to prove too much. He would not say it was wholly inconsistent to put forward for defendant that money was lent or given as an act of charity; but the complainant's case was supported by oath, and the defendant's was not. After commenting on the evidence, in conclusion, he begged to say that he saw no reason to discredit the complainant's statement; and, thinking the corroboration as full and ample as had ever come before him, adjudged the defendant to be the putative father of the child, and ordered him to pay 2s. 6d. per week and £65 14s. costs.

**A POLITICAL PARSON.**—We are beginning to hear the sound of the "pulpit drum ecclesiastic," but we doubt very much whether the Liberal party can be "preached to death by wild Curates." The newest and grossest offender is the Hon. and Rev. H. W. Bertie, of Barking, Essex, who, on the occasion of a special service to a body of local volunteers, delivered a Tory harangue from the pulpit; quoted Mr. Disraeli—the first time, we should say, that the Premier has been echoed in church—and told the volunteers to be "watchful" for the "throes of a revolution" had commenced, and we were "threatened with the loss of our national life and the light of true religion." The text was selected from Malachi iii. 8, 9, to inti-

mate that we are "robbing" God of "tithes and offerings." It is certainly the first time that ever a clerical agitator has identified Divine Providence with the Irish Church, or has presumed to think that the Anglican parson in the sister island, collecting his tithes as he did not many years ago, with soldiery at his heels, legal murder as his means, and widows and orphans as the results, was especially "a man of God." He is wiser now, and the tithe-paid Rector of the Irish parish collects his income with a circumbendibus—through the landlord; but the inquiry remains the same as when he plundered a poor peasantry by force, and, as at Rathcormac, brought troops to shoot down the Roman Catholics who resisted. Yet to stop this system of foray is to "rob God!"—*Telegraph*.

**ACCIDENT AT CHATHAM.**—A shocking accident took place at Chatham on Monday, during the progress of what is called "a rehearsal of siege operations." As a party of Royal Engineers and Marines, with fixed bayonets, were crossing a bridge which had been thrown across a ditch, the wooden structure gave way and precipitated the men into the ditch. Several of them were transfixed with their own bayonets, and one poor fellow received a fatal stab. Seven or eight soldiers were so badly wounded that it was found necessary to convey them to the military hospital.

**DISGRACEFUL RAPACITY.**—About ten days ago two gentlemen—Major Morgan and Mr. Tweedie—were drowned off Millport, Firth of Clyde, by the upsetting of a small boat. Though every effort was made to recover the bodies, it was not till Monday evening last that any success attended the dragging. On that evening two fishermen found the body of Mr. Tweedie, which, however, they refused to give up unless the deceased's father gave them £100. Mr. Tweedie, though perfectly willing to give a handsome reward for the recovery of his son's body, demurred to such an extortionate demand; but the fishermen were inexorable, and refused to bring the body on shore till their demands were complied with. Ultimately the police had to interfere, and, on threatening to take the boatmen into custody for unlawfully detaining the body, it was reluctantly given up. Great indignation was expressed at the conduct of the finders, the more especially that Mr. Tweedie had offered a munificent reward for the finding of the body.

**A THOROUGH BRUTE.**—London Coroners have to listen to some shocking stories; but seldom has a more atrocious case of ill-usage formed the subject of investigation than one which has just been concluded at Poplar. Some months ago a Mr. Brent, a resident of that part of the metropolis, died, leaving his wife the mortgage-deeds of a house. The son, who had been a gold-digger in Australia, anxious to obtain possession of the deeds, returned to this country on hearing of his father's death, and, according to the testimony of a married sister, "constantly and systematically knocked his mother about." One night he pushed her into the streets and kept her there until morning, and on another occasion he poured over her two gallons of water mixed with mud. The poor woman avowed that "that was her death, for she never felt warm after that night." The medical testimony, however, was not sufficient to show that Mrs. Brent died from the effects of her son's brutality, and the jury were reluctantly compelled to return a verdict of "Death from natural causes," with an appended censure.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

**BANKRUPTS.**—D. BRAND, King's-cross, T. D. O'BRIEN, Notting-hill, journalist.—J. C. FISHER, Camberwell New road, attorney.—J. W. F. RUCKINGHAM, Pudding-lane, City, general merchant.—S. G. PIKE, Peckham, soapmaker.—J. WORSFOLD, Hammersmith, general dealer.—E. KENWALD, Huddlow, brewer.—W. GARDINER and L. VAN PRAAGH, Oxford-street, jewellers.—J. SCULTHORPE, Gundle, butcher.—M. WITTS, New Bond-street, dressmaker.—F. HUMPHREY, Shore-ditch, beer retailer.—M. H. RESCHKE, Castle-street, City, commission agent.—G. S. H. HOGGINS, Finsbury, auctioneer.—J. MANLEY, Somerset-square, butcher.—A. CHARMAN, Croydon, carpenter.—G. J. WEST, Southwark.—J. W. BOX, West Ham, manager to a brickmaker.—M. T. WEST, Millwall, surgeon.—G. WATT, Finsbury, carpenter.—E. WACEY, Euston-road.—C. H. EDWARDS, Lincoln's-inn-fields, attorney.—F. G. B. BURRELL, Downton Market, Norfolk, leather-cutter.—G. AXTELL, Westminster, labourer.—J. J. H. HARTING, Redhill, clerk.—C. HILLS, jun., Uxbridge, corn merchant.—J. WELCH, Finsbury-road, linen and woolen draper.—J. M'LENN, Kingston-upon-Hull, linen and woolen draper.—J. E. OSBORNE, Sheffield, optician.—T. SOLEY, Liverpool, coal-dealer.—J. JONES, Stockton-on-Tees, grocer.—J. WALTON and T. RICHARDSON, Aston, joiners.—J. SBORE, Halifax, cabinet-maker.—M. CROMBIE, South Crook, Norfolk.—M. BLOCH, King's Lynn, jeweller.—J. SMART, Brompton, coal-dealer.—A. GRAY, Burton-on-the-Hill, grocer.—S. P. FLEW, Wakeham, quarryman.—J. S. SPENCER, Worcester, confecturer.—W. HALL, Lambeth, wheelwright.—E. REED, jun., Hoxley Heath, grocer.—J. FORD, Tipton, labourer.—J. JONES, Liverpool, saddler.—H. BOWERS, Liverpool, costumer.—T. MEMBURY, Bristol, butcher.—W. BATHMAN, Leeds.—J. WILSON, Huddersfield, S. OUTHAM, Gidderdale, grocer.—T. WHITAKER, Leeds, beer retailer.—C. SCURRAH, Leeds, bootmaker.—T. LEWIS, Eglwysium, licensed victualler.—S. SHACKLETON, Bradford, toy manufacturer.—J. HIRD, Bradford, auctioneer.—D. STOCKTON, Tunstall, bootmaker.—J. GIBBS, Wetherhampton, licensed brewer.—S. HALL, Higher Shaw, overlooker of mules.—T. HALLDEN, Stafford, general dealer.—H. NEVILL, Walsall.—W. BAKER, Cheltenham, horse-dealer.—J. AMES, Bristol, timber merchant.—J. TAYLOR, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—R. ROBINS, Iron merchant.—H. G. LOUKETT, London, clerk.—S. BELL, Northwood, packer.—J. WESTLEY, Walsall, stirrup manufacturer.—J. BOWERBANK, Bolton, labourer.—T. MORRIS, Macclesfield, grocer.—J. LEECH, West Derby, butcher.—J. HAMMOND, Liverpool, modeller.—J. AYRES, Norwich, painter.—J. W. HART, Swinton, bookkeeper.—J. B. KENES, Norwich, cabinetmaker.—J. HARRIS, Jun., Tunstall, commission agent.—J. YOUNG, Barnley.—G. GEORGE, Hallow, market garden.—J. SHOTTON, Woodend, gardener.—R. HOAD, South Shields, builder.—J. BROWN, Wolverhampton, licensed dealer.—W. GARDALL, jun., Ennscoe, J. WILLIAMS, Heath, labourer.—J. THOMAS, 8, Warwick.—P. OUS, 5, Cavendish, commission agent.—E. FODIN, Birkenhead, bookseller.—E. WILKES, Seacombe, pumber.—B. BEAMISH, Seacombe, boat and shoe maker.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—F. FAIRBET, Upper St. Martin's-lane, auctioneer.

**BANKRUPTS.**—E. BANKS, Little Britain, silk-manufacturer.—G. R. FLETCHER, Gray's Inn, attorney-at-law.—W. JOHNSON, Old Kent-road, ginger-beer manufacturer.—W. G. BOAKES, Dept, painter.—G. JOHNSON, Old Kent-road, assistant to a ginger-beer manufacturer.—J. STROUD, City-road, general dealer.—W. H. BENGE, Wadsworth, grocer.—K. HARRADINE, Edmonton, builder.—E. SHARPE, St. Leonards-on-Sea.—R. WATLING, Romford, timber merchant.—S. WILKES, Railway-cottages, Regent's-park, engine-driver.—W. H. BAGG, Colchester, licensed victualler.—E. J. A. FRINNEY, Burgess-hill, iron merchant.—W. C. HARRIS, Oaken Gates, licensed victualler.—J. KYNNESELEY, jun., Birmingham, boot and shoe manufacturer.—C. CHAMBERS and J. GEORGE, Birmingham, boot-upholsters.—J. BIGGS, Wolverhampton, licensed brewer.—S. HALL, Higher Shaw, overlooker of mules.—T. HALLDEN, Stafford, general dealer.—H. NEVILL, Walsall.—W. BAKER, Cheltenham, horse-dealer.—J. AMES, Bristol, timber merchant.—J. TAYLOR, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—R. ROBINS, Iron merchant.—H. G. LOUKETT, London, clerk.—S. BELL, Northwood, packer.—J. WESTLEY, Walsall, stirrup manufacturer.—J. BOWERBANK, Bolton, labourer.—T. MORRIS, Macclesfield, grocer.—J. LEECH, West Derby, butcher.—J. HAMMOND, Liverpool, modeller.—J. AYRES, Norwich, painter.—J. W. HART, Swinton, bookkeeper.—J. B. KENES, Norwich, cabinetmaker.—J. HARRIS, Jun., Tunstall, commission agent.—J. YOUNG, Barnley.—G. GEORGE, Hallow, market garden.—J. SHOTTON, Woodend, gardener.—R. HOAD, South Shields, builder.—J. BROWN, Wolverhampton, licensed dealer.—W. GARDALL, jun., Ennscoe, J. WILLIAMS, Heath, labourer.—J. THOMAS, 8, Warwick.—P. OUS, 5, Cavendish, commission agent.—E. FODIN, Birkenhead, bookseller.—E. WILKES, Seacombe, pumber.—B. BEAMISH, Seacombe, boat and shoe maker.



**CRYSTAL PALACE.—AUGUST.**

Excursion Month.—For particulars of Terms for Firms, Schools, and other Large Parties, apply to the Secretary, Crystal Palace.  
Excursions every day next week.  
Wednesday—Another Great Popular Display of Fireworks and Illumination of Fountains.  
Monday to Friday—One Shilling.  
Saturday, Half a Crown; Guinea Season Tickets free. Present issue dates twelve months from Aug. 1. should be had by everybody.  
NOTE.—The interior of the Palace well watered and cooled by fountains forms the coolest retreat during the present hot weather. The air always cool and agreeable.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY**

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The Christy Minstrels perform away from St. James's Hall.  
Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

**WILL CLOSE AUG. 22.—NATIONAL**

POETRY EXHIBITION, Exhibition-road, South Kensington.—Third and concluding Series of celebrated persons who have died since 1800. On and after MONDAY, AUG. 3, the Exhibition will be open FREE on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays; on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the Admission will be 6d. each person. Open from Ten a.m. to six p.m. Catalogues, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

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GEOLOGY at KING'S COLLEGE, London, are given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, from Nine to Ten. Those on Mineralogy begin Friday, October 9, and terminate at Christmas. Those on Geology commence in January, and continue till June. A shorter Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology is delivered to Evening Classes, from Eight till Nine. These begin Thursday, Oct. 15, and terminate at Easter. Mr. TENNA, T. A. Compagnie, 11, rue de la Harpe, Paris, is the author of the Lectures on the Public Museums and the Places of Geological Interest in the Country. He gives private instruction at 149, Strand, W.C.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1868.  
MONTHLY TOURIST TICKETS  
to Watering-places in England and Wales, and to certain places in Scotland and Ireland, will be issued from June 1 to Oct. 31. For further particulars see notices issued by the company.  
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